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A-
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Sanitary Survey

of the

Village of Peekskill

Submitted by H.G.Wolff
III

To...Dept. of Preventive Medicine,

Harvard Medical School,

Boston,Mass.

____::::____

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Introduction

A. General

B. Geography

C. Topography

D. Geology

E. River Bank

Introduction

General.....Peekskill is a village situated in the northern part of Westchester county in the state of New York.The village site is on the Hudson River about 41 miles from the City of New York in a direction that is almost due North from the metropolis. It has a population of about 16,000 persons and is characterized by its slow or gradual growth.

It forms a part of a larger township and amy be said to be the largest constituent of this organization.This can be said to be one of the interesting features of the village. Without doubt,the village is the largest in the State of New York, although it is claimed by enthusiastic natives that Peekskill has the privilege of being the largest village in the United States. In realization of the fact that government organization of a community plays a large role in the actual sanitary measures established by that unit,Peekskill becomes an instructive study.

The village is old,and why the original site was chosen rather than another is difficult to determine.The combination of the Annsville creek and the large harbor,may have been an inducement to the indians.It is known that the indians had a village at this point.Whether trade with this tribe eventually encouraged a number of whites to reside here is impossible to say. As a matter of fact the first town site was some distance to the north of the present location,and it is only in later

days that we find the village at its place in the harbor. In the days of small craft, the harbor may have been serviceable for commercial purposes, but cannot function in this capacity at present.

Geographically, the village is located as follows: the longtitudinal line 73-55 runs directly thru the village almost at its center, whereas, the lines of latitude, 41-15 and 41-20 find the village about midway between them. It is bounded on the north by the Annsville Creek, on the south by the flat lands of the Verplanck district, on the east by the gradually slopping lands which have become large farms, and to the west by the Hudson River. Verplanck, because of its good water front has become the shipping entrance for the village.

General Outlay of the Village

Very roughly, the city is built in the shape of an irregular letter "T" The point where the two bars of the letter intersect, is where the main portion of the village is in contact with the river. The upright part of the letter runs back towards the east, and the top part of the letter runs north and south. The north portion of the letter is shorter than the south. The streets more or less parallel the course of the bars of the letter and thus there is an intersection of the main streets where the parts of the letter meet. Quite obviously the outlay is not as simple as the above sketch would indicate. As the village grows, the parts of the letter come in closer approximaty, making the comparison less and less sound.

The basis of this peculiar form is the general contour of the land. To the north of the village is an elevated stretch

with a sharp decline into the Annsville Creek.Building here is restricted.At the edge of the water there are a number of dwellings of the summer bungaloo type.The natural route of expansion would seem to be to the east and the south. Up to the present this has been true. Whether the building of a bridge to span the Hudson River at a point just north of Peekskill(of which there is much discussion) will encourage growth in this direction,is impossible to determine.

Topography

The village is built on a gradual slope that runs into the river.Actually the city is spread over two grades. One permits a valley that runs east and west and thru which a small brook finds its way to the river.The other forms the valley occupied by the Hudson River.This permits of two types of drainage(surface): one leading to the river and one leading to the brook.

The highest point is about 400 feet above sea level and a mile and a half from shore.From this point the land grades towards the river descending 200 feet within a mile.A level or flat portion running to within one half mile of the bank,forms the table upon which the major portion of the village is built. From this one half mile mark to the river bank there is another drop of about 200 feet.The expansion as a whole has been along the valleys.The north and south growth has been along the flat lands and the east growth along the outlet of the Penelopa pond (the brook above referred to).This helps to give the "T" shape above described.

The shore line is in general smooth.A line running north

and south ,passing thru Roas Hook (A projection into the river on the north shore of the Annsville Creek)would form with the shores to the east a rough sort of equilateral triangle. The south shore of this triangle is less regular than the north,being broken in several places by projections or small peninsulars.The Annsville creek to the north forms a definate boundary line of expansion in that direction,unless there is absorbed into the village further property bordering on the creek, and the opposite shore.

Geology

The geology of the district is heterogeneous.In a general way there are three types of formation. To the north and about the creek there is limestone.To the south east there is granite and to the south west there is sand.This latter portion is quite flat seldom attaining a height of over 100 feet.The former areas are elevated on the whole.In the various sections in and about the above described parts,there is a mixture of materials,but generally showing a predominance of one formation.

In the granite sections,there are areas of poor peculation of surface waters.Here the rain water may collect and there remain until evaporated by the sun's heat.This is not true where the incline is well marked,but is those few spots,where,due to small surface fluctuations or artificial valleys,there has been interference with the surface flow.The rain collects at such points. This is not a menace,but merely a factor to be considered in the drainage of those parts that happen to be built over granite.

Drainage in the limestone and sand areas is of course rapid and effecient.

Along the shore to the south of the village, there are swamps that drain into the river. From a sanitary viewpoint, with the exception of a possible mosquito menace, (which does not seem to exist) these might be waived from further discussion.

The Hudson River takes a sharp bend at Peekskill. This bend in the river forms the so called Peekskill Harbor (The word kink is a better one than bend, because the river continues on the same course above the village.) On the west shore is the Dunderberg, a rocky projection into the river, paralleling the indentation in the opposite shore. It attains a height of 865 feet. The river is approximately 1.4 miles wide, but in a general way only the western half is of service to craft using a a draft of more than 10 feet. Midway between the two shores passes the boundary between the Rockland and Westchester Counties.

River Bank in Relation to the Village

With the exception of the summer houses on the north shore of the river, and coal and railroad yards near the central portion ~~of the~~, the greater part of the expansion along the shore has been to the south. The reason is clear. To the north, the Highlands run almost to the water edge, whereas, to the south there is room for expansion backward as well as along the river edge. Another reason for this expansion, is that there is deeper water in the river as one goes further south. At Verplanck, it is possible for deep water craft to land. This is a factor in hauling, etc., etc. The developement here has been

of an industrial nature. The residential expansion, roughly speaking, has been in an easterly direction. In length the growth along the shore is approximately equal to the eastward expansion.

References

1. U.S. Geological Survey Maps.
New York Quadrangle
a. West Point
b. Poughkeepsie
Tarrytown.
2. Election District Map, Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County.
3. Map of Village of Peekskill (Peekskill Directory)

:::::

History of Peekskill.

A. Expansion

B. Industrial Life

C. Revolutionary History

D. Prominent Names Etc.

Brief History of Peekskill

As mentioned previously the village was once the site of an indian community .This was named Sachoes.During the period of the Dutch settlement of New York,Jan Peek,a dutch navigator, while on a sail in his yacht was apparently wrecked at the outlet of the Annsvelle Creek.He mistook the creek for the proper passage thru the "Race",so called (a name given to the water passage between Iona Island and the east shore). As the story goes, he built a house at the place where his boat was grounded and remained there thru one winter.This point was about one mile north of the present village of peekskill. In 1760 the name Peekskill was first used legally in a land deal. The store that may be said to have started the commercial life of the settlement,was that of one Danial Birdsall.The family still persists in the village.In 1773 the first sloop sailed from the site,in all probability on a commercial errand.

The growth at all times has been gradual.In 1870 the population was 6560.In 1881 it was 7,000.In 1827 the fire department was started;in 1839 the village was incorporated and then became known as the "Corporation of the Village of Peekskill." The streets first became lighted with gas in 1856. Even at an early date the pride of the town was its water. About 1870 the present water reservoir was built (with later modifications).The site of the reservoir is Campfield,so called from the fact that during the War of the Revolution,this land was used as a camping site for the continental troops.The description from the old history is so quaint that I quote directly.

"The wokks are situated in the romantic ravine about two miles north of the village from whence by ponderous pumps worked by power of water on turbine wheels, the supply is forced to a reservoir of 26,000,000 gallons capacity at an elevation of 376 feet above tide water. The water furnished by these works for all practical purposes is absolutely pure, the microscope having failed to detect impurities in any portions submitted to its tests, while it possesses the peculiar property of cleansing steam boilers from rust and leaves no deposit on evaporation. The pressure varies in different parts of the town from 100 to 175 pounds to the square inch, and forces water thru a one inch nozzle thirty feet higher than the tallest steeple. In case of fire now the danger now is doing more damage with water than will be accomplished by the flames."

Manufacturing

Iron working as in industry was started in 1830. At that time on main street there was built a foundry with several crucibles and plow castings were manufactured. This marked the birth of Peekskill's chief industry which lived until a comparitively recent date. In 1881 there were six foundaries engaged in the manufacture of stoves, castings, and general foundary work, employing four to six hundred men. Besides the stove and iron works, there were several smaller factories. The brick yards also had a share in the village industry.

Banks

In 1838 the Westchester Bank was founded with a capitol of 200,000 dollars.

Churches

Apparently the first church to be built was the Church of

Saint Peter. This was an Episcopal organization founded in 1767 built near the historic residence of the Van Cortlandt's. In 1826 the Presbyterian Church was founded. Since that time various other creeds and denominations have established themselves in the community.

Revolutionary History

The village was an important outpost of the Continental Army and several small engagements were fought between the American and British scouting parties in its vicinity. The following story is of local significance. Lieu. Palmer, a young British officer of American origen was caught as a spy in the Continental Army. The case was brought before General Putnam, and with the customary austerity of this gentleman, the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on a hill near the village. On a rude gallows here constructed, the unfortunate youth was executed. Since that time, the site of his death has been called Gallows Hill. (see map)

Pauling, a young american farmer, who was one of the three who succeeded in arresting the British spy Andre, had his residence in the village.

In 1796, a silver mine was in operation in what was than near the ferry landing. Besides Silver, epidote, garnet, quartz, sulphates of Berites have been found in this locality.

Prominent Names Associated with the Village

Van Cortlandt, Putnam, Husted, and Henry Ward Beecher belong in the realm of national fame and incidently to Peekskill. Chauncy Depew, a national figure also claims Peekskill as his birth place.

Roads, Railroads, steamship Lines etc.

The village is 41 miles from New York City on the Hudson River division of the New York Central. By means of this route, there are some 20 trains to New York, and from New York to Peekskill, there are some 22 trains. At Harmon, anear by express stop, allthru trains can be boarded. The village is 8 miles from the Yorktown Heights station, a stop on the Putnam Valley Division of the same railroad.

The Morton Line of freight boats connect the town with New York by water. Trolly lines to Montrose in Westchester, Oregon in Putnam County, and Mohegan Lake in Westchester county are available. Seven roads for automobiles or horse vehicles enter the village from three points of the compass.

References

1. Bolton, Robert History of Westchester County 1881.

2. Shannard and Spooner History of Westchester County 1900

3. Scharf History of Westchester County 1886

4. Lossing Field Book of the Revolution 1860

5. Advertisers Directory Issued by New York Central R.R. 1922

Organization and Government

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Appointive Officers

B. Compensation

C. Organization of the Board of Health.

D. Sanitary Regulations.

Organization and Government

Since the community is established as a village a few words of explanation regarding administration in general may be necessary. The elective officers of the village are three; the president, three assessors and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the electors of the village. Also, for each of the two districts, there are elected three trustees, "who shall be residents of and elected by, the electors of their respective districts."

Appointive Officers

The board of trustees may appoint a poundmaster, street commissioner, surveyor, police constables, chief of Police, etc., "who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said board". More recently the board of trustees has appointed a Health Officer. The village clerk, who handles the clerical aspects of the community life is appointed and holds office for two yrs. The term of office of the president is two years; of the treasurer, one year; and of the trustees and assessors, three years.

Compensation

" The president and trustees shall not receive any compensation for service, nor shall they, or either of them, , be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract, promise, engagement, wages, or in any other matter or thing in which the corperation shall be a party. The compensation of all other village officers shall be such reasonable sum as the board of trustees shall deem proper."

Organization of the Board of Health

The president of the village selects two men from the Board of Trustees to act as a board of health. The men are chosen without regard to training, experience or vocation. The senior member of this small body becomes the chairman automatically. The chairman

or president of the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the board of health, appoints a health officer. This officer receives a salary of $750 per year.

The health officer meets informally with the Board of Health whenever occasion demands and makes suggestions as to the policy of the board. At fortnightly intervals the board of trustees, including the Health Board, plus the Health Officer meets to determine and act on suggested policies. The Health Officer has no vote in the Board of Trustees and merely acts in an advisory capacity. At these meetings the Health Officer submits a formal written report indicating his activites since the last meeting.

Ordinarily the health officer is not permitted to make expenditures beyond those authorized by the Board of Trustees. In an emergency, however, he in conjunction with theHealth Board may make neceasary expenditures in advance of the approval of the trustees.

The organization as described above is comparitively recent. Within the last ten years, the Board of Health consisted of persons drawn from the general public and not from the Board of trustees. The body at this time was much larger. It was felt by this Board that a centralization of power in its body would increase the effeciency of the organization. The men who happen to be on the Board of Health may also function as the members of many other boards. Thus the administration of the village is kept well within the hands of the six trustees and the president, all other persons acting in an advisory capacity.

Sanitary Regulations

At present the village adheres to the New York State sanitary code, established by the Public Health Council. This has taken the place of a code that was preciously used by the village alone. (for further discussion see under infectious diseases.)

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References

1. Charter of the Village of Peekskill, N.Y.
"Being chapter 117 of the Laws of the State of New York, for the year 1883, as amended to January 1, 1903."

2. The Sanitary Code
Established by the Public Health Council of the State of New York, Chapters 1-1X
Issudd by the State Dept. of Health, Albany, N.Y.

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Comment.

It would seem that the community had long outgrown the Village type of government. That the Village of Peekskill, may claim the right to call itself the largest village in the country, is not in itself a great privilege. It may merely indicate municipal inertia. There are possibly two factors that explain partially, at least, the persistence of the village form.

First, the age of the community, with its consequent tradition makes it more probable that a general feeling exist for the established order. The gradual growth makes the inadequacy less evident, because no sudden new developements are thrust upon the administration. The slow expansion has permitted of adaptation on the part of the government.

Secondly, there have never been changes in the activities of the community. Thus there was on no occasion a sudden introduction of large quantities of money, property or peoples demanding the careful attention or full time of a governmental administrative or. With the exceptions of a slow developement, matters to-day, rest largely as they did when the village was smaller. Thus the needs for another type of administartion do not become apparent.

Therefore, what is apparently, an obsloete form, is still a very useful one. The administration is effecient for the community as it exists and in view of its past. Should it, however decide upon a great industrial expanion, a more guarded statement as to the effeciency would become necessary.

The low funds permitted for the salary of the health officer, is however a different matter. There is no excuse for this shortcoming.

The present salary is not suffecient to permit of any large service on the part of a physician.

With the present size of the village in mind, and in view of the community preventive work such as is now being statted in the Welfare Station, I recommend either the employment of a full time expert in Public Health (not of necessity a Physician) or the very material increase in the salary of the position of Health Officer as now instituted.

Such a person (if the Public Health Officer idea be chosen) would be of further use in the inspection and regulation of shaops industrial hazards, tenements etc. etc. as well as the expansion of the existing work.

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Budget of the Village

of

Peekskill.

Commercial Activities.

Budget of the Village of Peekskill

The valuation of all the real property within the Village of Peekskill, is as follows:

Real Estate	$13,738,833.70
Special Franchises	546,889.00
	$14,285,722.70

The amount to be raised by tax for 1922, upon the entire property of the village, is as follows:

Fire Department		$13.000.00
Office and Contingent fund		7,000.00
Street Lighting Department		13,300.00
Police Department		17,700.00
Jail Maintenance fund		1,800.00
Depew Park		2,500.00
Health Department—General	$1,700.00	
Rent of rooms in Welfare Station	500.00	
Public Nurse	1,500.00	
Registrar	300.00	4,000.00
Building Department		500.00
Water Board Sinking fund		1,000.00
Elecion Department		910.00
Sewer, General		1,500.00
Library Purposes		2,500.00
Bonds:—		
Sewer Bonds, Nos. 23 and 66	$2,500.00	
Street Opening Bond No. 6	500.00	
Four Street Paving Bonds (Highway)	4,000.00	
Washington St. Paving Bonds Nos. 7 and 8	2,000.00	
Motor Engine Bonds Nos. 3, 4, 5, 10	2,000.00	
Jail Bonds Nos. 4 and 6	2,200.00	
South St. Bank Improvement Bond No. 5 (Highway)	500.00	
Fire Dept. Bond No. 3, (1919 series)	500.00	
Street Opening and Widening No. 1 (1921 series)	1,000.00	
Street Paving No. 1, (1921 series)	500.00	
		15,700.00
Interest:—		
Sewer Bonds	$6,425.85	
Street Paving (Highway)	1,880.72	
Washington Street Paving	2,402.58	
Highland Ave.-Park St. Paving	1,372.75	
Washington St.?Welcher Ave. Paving	2,599.38	
Washington St. Improvement	1,860.00	
Motor Engine Bonds	1,270.00	
Jail Bonds	2,652.50	
South St. Bank Improvement (Highway)	131.65	
Fire Department, (1919 series)	490.00	
Street Openings and Widening	1,262.50	
Street Paving (1921 series)	516.38	
Sewer Certificates	5,218.85	
Certificates of Indebtedness	2,500.00	
		30,583.16
Highway Department		49,435.50
		$161,428.66

Tax rate on $1,000.00 of valuation,—$11.30.

The total appropriation permits of 2.47% (approx) for the Health Department.

Comparative Study of the Budget

In the village of Peekskill, approximately $.25 per capita is expended on Health Conservation excluding sewers, water, streets and school nursing.

Commercial Activities

Without discussing in detail at this point, the industrial life in the town, it might be well to indicate in a general way the number of competitors in each branch of business. This serves, superficially, to typify the population, and to show what might be expected from the community health program. For example, to have 56 grocers for a given population, is far better for the community (All things being equal) than to have 25. The fact that the public are not forced to deal with a servor because of lack of competition, makes each of the men in that branch of business more keen about those esthetic and sanitary features that attract the buying public, and hence thru commercial pressure elevating the standard for shops.

1. Antique shops....1
2. Artificial Pearls...1
3. Art Metal Works....1

Automobiles....3

5. Automobile Batteries...4
6. " Body Builders...1
7. " Painters.....1
8. " Repairs.....6
9. " Supplies...4
10. " Tires and Repairs...3
11. Bakeries 7
12. Banks.....3
13. Barbers.....14
14. Bicyles and repairs...1

15.Blacksmiths...2

16.Bottling Works.....2

17.Cafes.....9

18.Charcoal Mfrs....1

19.Chiropractors....3

20.Cider Mill..1

Cigar Stores...3

22.Cigar Manufacturers...5

23.Cleaning and Dyeing...1

24.Clinical Laboratory...1

25.Cloaks and Suits....2

26.Clothing.....12

27. " Manufacturers...7

28. Coal...3

29.Confectioners...~~7~~....9

30.Contractors and Builders...12

31.Dairies...2

32.Decorators...1

33.Delicatessen...2

34.Dentists....14

35.Department Stores...4

36.Doll Hospital...1

37.Dressmakers...2

38.Druggists...6

39.Dry Goods...6

40.Electriaal Contractor...2

41.Engineers...2

42.Feed Dealers...3

43.Fire Brick Mfr...1

44.Fish....1

45. 5 and 10 Cent stores..2

46.Florists....4

47.Founderies...2

48.Fruits....9

49.Furniture....7

50. " Moving...2

51.Furriers...1

52.Garages...12

53.Granite Works...2

54.Grocers.....56

55.Hair Dressere...2

56.Hardware....5

57.Harness....2

58.Hat Manufacturers...1

59.Hotels.....4

60.Human Hair Works...1

61.Ice..2

62.Infants Wear...2

63.Insurance....9

64.Investment Securities...2

65.Jewelry...4

66. " Mfr. ..2

67.Ladies Clothing...6

68. " Tailor..1

69.Landscape Artist...1

70.Laundry....4

71.Lawyers...18

72.Livery...1

73.Lunch Room....3

74. " Wagon...4

75.Lumber....2

76.Machine Shops...3

77.Meats....17

78.Milliners...2

79.Musical Goods...3

80.Musical Instruction...8

81.Newsdealers...1

82. Newspapers....3

83.Optometrists....4

84.Osteopaths.....1

85.Painters and Decorators...2

86.Paint Stores....4

87.Photographers....3

88.Physicians.....12

89.Pianos...3

90.Piano Tuner..1

91.Planing Mills...1

92.Plumbers....9

93.Printers...3

94.Real Estate...14

95.Restaurants....5

96.Roofing...2

97.Schools and Academies...4 (other than Public)

98.Sewing Machines...1

99.Shoe Makers....15.

100.Shoe Shining Parlors...1

101.Shoe Stores...7

102.Signs....2

103.Stationers...3

104.Steamboat Lines...1

105.Storage Warehouses...2

106.Stove Manufactuters...2.

107.Tailors...7.

108.Talking Machines...3

109.Taxi Service...3

110.Theatre...1

111.Trucking....7

112.Undertakers...6

113.Upholsterer..1

114.Yeast Mfr....1

(For further discussion see "Industry and Industrial Hygiene."

References

1.Business and Residence Directory for Peekskill,N.Y. 1921.

Comment.

The obvious comment on the expenditure was indicated previously, when the recommendation of a permanent full time Health Officer was made. More money could very conveniently be expended by the village and still be far from the point of extravagence.

(No comparative figures for the communities of the size of the one in question were available. For cities of 50,000 and 100,000 such comparative figures can be obtained.) Yonkers, for example spends some ninty seven cents per capita on health conservation and many communities spend more.

Water Supply

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Water Shed

B. Rainfall

C. Reservoir

D. Wicopee Dam

E. Rules etc. for Water Shed.

F. Filter Beds

G. Pressure

H. Outlay

I. Observations Made on Water Shed.

J. Water Analysis

K. Consumption, wells, etc.

Water

The village, even since its younger days, has taken considerable pride about its water supply. There are few publications about the community that do not mention the fact that the village has a large and good supply of water. Even the history quoted previously gives a greater amount of space to the description of the water than to the conventional historic facts. So called "Boom" pamphlets make this their "Piece de Resistance".

In 1872, the board of water commissioners was founded. This board made plans for the reservoir and pumping station. In 1877 this board made its first written report of the progress made by its body. In 1897, a second report was compiled. This latter contains the "acts" of the water board, a descripprtion of the water shed, rules and regulations for the protection of the water shed, descriptions of the pumping station, the reservoir and the distribution, and a financial summary.

Water Shed

The area covered or drained, making the shed is about 30,00 acres. The Peekskill Hollow Brook forms the main stream into which the smaller tributaries enter. It is approximately 18 miles long. The Oscawana Brook, the outlet of the lake, is one of the larger branches and feeders. The lake is about 9 miles from the village, in Putnam County, and is elevated about 545 feet above mean tide water. The brook enters the Peekskill Hollow Brook about 2 miles above the pumping station, after having run 4.5 miles cross country. Oscawana Lake is about a square mile in size.

Lake Mohegan, another source, is 80 acres in area.

Record of Rainfall and Water Pumped since 1876.

GASKILL ENGINE FROM JUNE 28, 1893.

Year.	Rain Fall in inches † ‡	Water Pump.	Gaskill Engine.	Total Amount.
*1876	.....	17,410,925	.....	17,410,925
1877	45.59	59,659,730	.....	59,659,730
1878	56.02	69,004,290	.....	69,004,290
1879	45.84	64,989,740	.....	64,989,740
1880	40.51	65,869,905	.....	65,869,905
1881	49.65	95,480,075	.....	95,480,075
1882	48.81	108,070,210	.....	108,070,210
1883	42.15	92,593,099	.....	92,593,090
1884	49.03	137,416,665	.....	137,416,665
1885	45.56	150,275,415	.....	150,275,415
1886	50.46	154,248,155	.....	154,248,155
1887	58.89	189,438,225	.....	189,438,225
1888	62.45	247,913,745	.....	247,913,745
1889	60.18	196,068,255	.....	196,068,255
1890	51.75	235,631,141	.....	235,631,140
1891	47.28	273,374,409	.....	273,374,400
1892	46.09	307,549,110	.....	307,549,110
1893	53.05	230,831,400	124,690,920	355,522,320
1894	44.63	225,674,885	206,820,430	432,495,315
1895	45.30	130,949,405	262,642,890	393,592,295
1896	52.08	135,628,675	201,852,390	337,481,065
1897	55.78	215,527,825	108,479,740	324,007,565

*Seven months.

†Presented through the courtesy of Alban Anderson, Esq., who kept the record at his residence on Washington Street, in the Village of Peekskill.

‡Mean annual average for 21 years, 50.05 inches.

Topographical Map Showing the Water Shed
For the Village of Peekskill.

S OF THE UNITED STATES

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water lining or blue tint. Inter-
beds are dry for a large part of
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The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road corners, summits, surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes—those of bench marks—as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in bulletins that are issued free by the Geological Survey.

The lettering and works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Metaled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and poor roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of the principal

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JOHN BARTON PAYNE, SECRETARY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

TOPOGRAPHY

STATE OF NEW YORK
REPRESENTED BY THE
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

NEW YORK
WEST POINT QUADRANGLE

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
H.M. Wilson, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Topography by U.S.C.&G.S. and N.Y. Aqueduct Commission and by Frank Sutton, and Robert Muldrow.
Surveyed 1890-91 in cooperation with the State of New York.

Edition of Sept. 1901, reprinted 1920.

WEST POINT

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps or atlas sheets measuring about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for any quadrangle depending on its nature and its probable future development, and consequently though the standard atlas sheets are of nearly uniform size they represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each sheet are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, and miles. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a representative fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62,500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 similar units on the earth's surface.

The standard scales used on these maps are multiples of the fraction $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$. Quadrangles in thickly settled or industrially important regions are mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$, or about 1 mile to an inch, and cover areas measuring 15′ in latitude and longitude. Quadrangles in less thickly settled or industrially less important districts are mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$, or about 2 miles to an inch, and cover areas measuring 30′ in latitude and longitude. Reconnaissance maps of desert or sparsely inhabited regions have been made on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, or about 4 miles to an inch, covering areas measuring 1° in latitude and longitude. Maps for special purposes are made on scales larger than $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 35 per cent of its area has now been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by reconnaissance maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{625,000}$, or about 10 miles to an inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, but about 3,500 square miles has been mapped on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

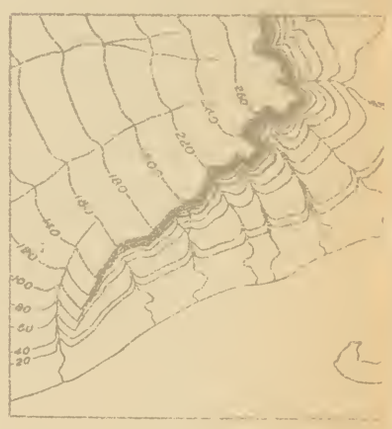
A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The conventional signs used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams, the lakes, and the sea by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in mapping only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour, the datum or zero of altitude being mean sea level. The 20-foot contour, for example, would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitudes. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map ind
close together indicate a ste
gether indicate a cliff.

The manner in which co
and grade is shown in the fig



The sketch represents a r
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gradually away and forms an inclined table-land that is tra
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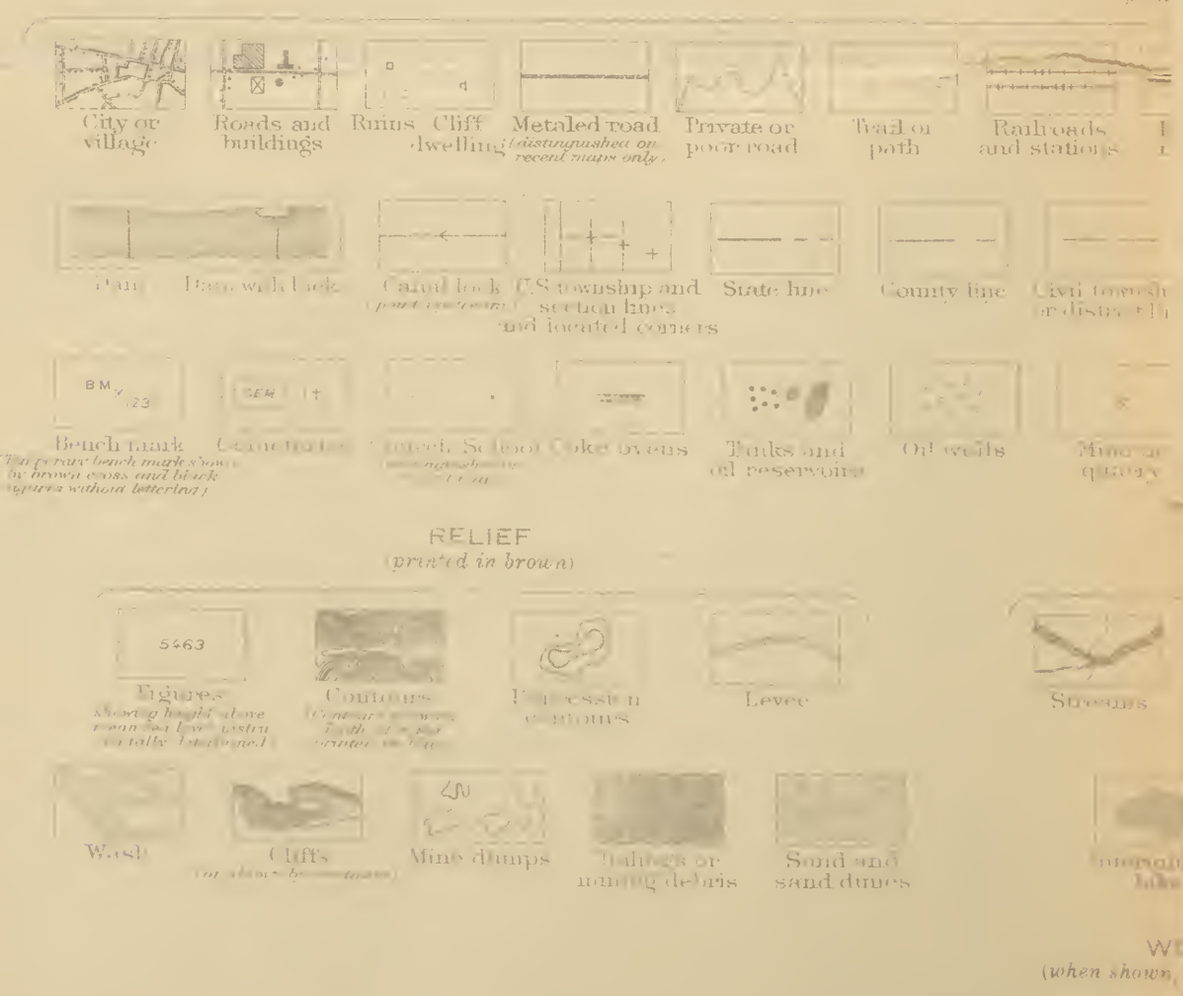


It is located in Westchester County, about 4 miles from Peekskill. It is about 447 feet above the tides.

Still another means of supply is the Lake Oseola, a lesser body of water about 8 miles east of the village. It is 422 feet high, and its outlet forms a brook that runs the community of Shrub Oak.

Besides these larger bodies there are endless smaller streams that help to make up the total.

According to calculations made in 1874, the quantity of rain water (taken as the minimum of 42 inches, with about 40% reaching the stream.) would be equal to 3,480.8 cubic feet per minute for the entire year. This has probably altered with changing forestry conditions. The following observations would prove it. In 1895-6 after some dry weather, the pumps at the stations had supply enough for but a comparatively short time of pumping, for several days, in spite of the fact that when the above calculations had been made there was more than enough for 24 hours pumping. This later resulted in the construction of the Wicopee Dam.

This is a large concrete dam built in 1913. (see illustration) By means of two valves the amount of water leaving this reservoir can be easily determined and controlled. Thus whenever the water reaching the pumping station becomes less in amount than experience has taught will be necessary, the water from the dam is permitted to join the Peekskill Hollow Brook near its origin. By this means the amount of water arriving at the pumping station can be kept at a rough constant. (see Map for location of Wicopee Dam.)

THE RESERVOIR.

In 1897, the water board had the state draw up a set of rules and regulations for the protection of the water shed. A copy of the rules and regulations now being used is included herewith.

When the water arrives at a point near the outskirts of the village, it is pumped to a reservoir some 376 feet above tide water. This is a body of water about 8.5 acres in area and having a volume of 36,000,000 gallons. When full it is about 18 feet 4 inches deep. It has a "rip-rap" bottom and is supplied by two pipes, one having a diameter of 12 inches and the other being 20 inches in diameter. Although a water tubbine pump was originally used to elevate the water to the reservoir, this has now been augmented by a large steam pump. The spacity of water flowing over the gates at the power house during the dry season was the cause of the change.

If the reports of the persons in charge of the water consumption be founded on fact, the following water reserve is available:

Wicopee.....	70-80	million gallons
Reservoir.....	36	" "
Total.....	106-116	" "

The amount of water used daily averages about 2,750,000 gallons. Occasionly this amount rises as high as 4,000,000 in summer, but this is very infrequent.

The reservoir is very infrequently drained. The last time was some 11-12 years ago (1922 present date). The growth never becomes excessive enough to cause any inconvenience. the water is surrounded by 27 acres of land which are free from contaminating influences.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR

THE PROTECTION FROM CONTAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

OF

THE VILLAGE OF PEEKSKILL IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

FROM

THE PEEKSKILL HOLLOW CREEK

Enacted by the New York State Commissioner of Health under Chapter 49 of the Laws of 1909 Constituting Chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws as finally amended by Chapter 665 of the Laws of 1915.

(Public Health Law.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Law, constituting chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws, the rules and regulations for the protection of the public water supply of the village of Peekskill enacted on August 19th, 1897, and amended on April 6, 1912, are hereby rescinded and the rules and regulations, hereinafter given, duly made and enacted, shall be substituted therefor.

The following rules and regulations shall apply to all natural and artificial reservoirs on the Peekskill Hollow Creek and all watercourses tributary thereto or ultimately discharging into said reservoirs, those bodies of water being sources of the public water supply of the village of Peekskill in Westchester County, New York. The term "reservoir" wherever used in these rules is intended to mean and refer to all storage and impounding reservoirs on the Peekskill Hollow Creek which are tributary to or which serve as sources of this public water supply or to any additional reservoir which may be constructed or used for the purpose of this public water supply. The term "watercourse" wherever used in these rules is intended to mean and include every spring, pond (other than the artificial reservoirs and filter basins) stream, ditch, gutter or other channel of every kind, the waters of which when running whether continuously or occasionally, eventually flow, or may flow, into the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

Wherever a linear distance of a structure or object from a reservoir or from a watercourse is mentioned in these rules, it is intended to mean the shortest horizontal distance from the nearest point of the structure or object to the high water mark of a reservoir, or to the edge, margin or precipitous bank forming the ordinary high water mark of such watercourse.

Privies adjacent to any Reservoir or Watercourse

(1) No privy, privy vault, pit, cesspool or any other receptacle of any kind used for either the temporary storage or the permanent deposit of human excreta shall be constructed, placed, maintained, or allowed to remain within fifty (50) feet of any reservoir or watercourse at any point within two (2) miles upstream from the intake of the Peekskill water works; nor shall any such privy, privy vault, pit, cesspool or other receptacle for the deposit of human excreta be constructed, placed, located, maintained or allowed to remain within twenty-five (25) feet of any reservoir or any watercourse at points distant more than two (2) miles upstream from the intake of the Peekskill water works.

(2) No privy, privy vault, pit, cesspool or any other receptacle used for the permanent deposit or human excreta, shall be constructed, located, placed, maintained or allowed to remain within one hundred (100) feet of any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(3) No cesspool, pit or other receptacle of any kind used for the temporary storage of human excreta or sewage shall be constructed, located, maintained or allowed to remain between the limiting distances prescribed by rule (1) and the limiting distances prescribed by rule (2) unless said cesspool, pit or other receptacle is so arranged and equipped that the said excreta or sewage are at once removed by pump or other satisfactory means through watertight pipes or conduits to some proper place of ultimate disposal, as hereinafter provided, or unless suitable removable vessels or receptacles for the temporary storage of said human excreta and sewage are provided and at all times maintained in an absolutely watertight condition and in such manner as to permit of convenient removal of said excreta or sewage to some place of ultimate disposal as hereinafter set forth.

(4) The excreta collected in the aforesaid removable receptacles permitted under Rule (3) shall be removed and the receptacles thoroughly cleaned and deodorized as often as may be found necessary to maintain the privy in proper sanitary condition and to effectually prevent any overflow upon the soil or upon the foundations or floor of the privy. In effecting this removal the utmost care shall be exercised that none of the contents be allowed to escape while being transferred from the privy to the place of disposal hereinafter specified, and that the contents, while being transferred from the privy to the place of disposal, shall be thoroughly covered and that the least possible anoyance and inconvenience be caused to occupants of the premises and the adjacent premises.

(5) Unless otherwise specially ordered or permitted by the State Department of Health, the excreta collected in the aforesaid temporary receptable permitted under Rule (3) shall, when removed, be disposed of by burying in trenches or pits at a depth of not less than 18 inches below the surface and at a distance not less than five hundred (500) feet from any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(6) Whenever, owing to the character of the soil or of the surface of the ground, or owing to the height or flow of sub-soil or surface water, or other special local conditions, it is considered by the State Commissioner of Health that excremental matter from any privy or aforesaid receptacles, or from any trench or place of disposal, or the garbage or wastes from any dump, may be washed over the surface or through the soil in an imperfectly purified condition into any reservoir or watercourse, then the said privy or receptacles for excreta or the trench or place of disposal or the said garbage or waste dump, shall, after due notice to the owner thereof, be removed to such greater distance or to such place as shall be considered safe and proper by the State Commissioner of Health.

Sewage, House Slops, Sink Wastes, Etc.

(7) No house slops, bath water, washings from the bodies of human being or animals, sewage or other excretal matter from any water closet, privy, cesspool or other source, except the purified effluent from a properly constructed sewage disposal plant approved by the State Department of Health, as required by law, shall be thrown, placed, led, conducted, discharged or allowed to escape or flow in any manner either directly or indirectly into any reservoir or any watercourse tributay to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill, nor shall any such matters be thrown, placed, led, discharged or allowed to escape or flow onto the surface of the ground or into the ground beneath the surface, except into watertight receptacles, the contents of which are to be removed as provided by rule 4, within one hundred (100) feet of any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(8) No garbage, putrescible matter, kitchen or sink wastes, refuse or waste water, from any creamery, cheese factory, laundry, nor water in which milk cans, utensils, clothing, bedding, carpets or harnesses have been washed, or rinsed, nor any polluted water or liquid of any kind shall be thrown or discharged directly or indirectly into any reservoir or watercourse, nor shall any such liquid or solid refuse or waste be thrown, discharged or allowed to escape or remain upon the surface of the ground or to percolate into the ground or through the ground below the surface in any manner whereby the same may flow into any reservoir or watercourse within a distance of fifty (50) feet from any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(9) No clothing, bedding, carpets, harness, vehicle, receptacles, utensils, nor anything that pollutes water, shall be washed rinsed, or placed in any reservoir or waercourse.

Bathing, Animals, Manure, Compost, Etc.

(10) No person shall be allowed to bathe in any of the streams, lakes, ponds or reservoirs tributary to the water supply of the village of Peekskill except in Oscawana Lake, Mohegan Lake, Osceola Lake, Brant Lake, Clear Lake, Mud Lake, Barger Pond and tributaries thereof, nor shall any person be allowed to bathe in Oscawana Lake, Mohegan Lake, Osceola Lake, Brant Lake and Barger Pond within 500 feet of the outlets thereof. No animal or poultry shall be allowed to stand, wallow, wade or swim in any stream, lake, pond or reservoir tributary to said water supply, nor allowed to be washed therein. No watering place shall be maintained in such a way as to pollute by muddy leachings or excretal matters any streams tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(11) No stable for cattle or horses, barnyard, hog-yard, pig-pen, poultry house or yard, hitching place or standing place for horses or other animals, manure pile or compost heap, shall be constructed, placed, maintained, or allowed to remain with its nearest point less than one hundred (100) feet of any reservoir or fifty (50) feet of any watercourse at any point within two (2) miles upstream from the intake of the Peekskill water works; nor shall any such structures or places be constructed, placed, maintained or allowed to remain within fifty (50) feet of any reservoir or any watercourse at points distant more than two (2) miles upstream from the intake of the Peekskill water works; except in the case of islands in Oscawana Lake where no such structures or places shall be constructed, placed, maintained or allowed to remain within twenty-five (25) feet of the highwater mark in the lake. None of the above named objects or sources of pollution shall be so constructed, placed, maintained or allowed to remain where or in such a manner that the drainings, leachings or washings from the same may enter any such reservoir or watercourse without first having been passed over or through such an extent of soil as to have been properly purified, and in no case shall it be demed that proper purification has been secured unless the above drainage, leachings or washings shall have percolated over or through the soil in a scattered, dissipated form, and not concentrated in perceptible lines of drainage for distances not less than those specified in the foregoing part of this rule.

(12) No human excreta and no compost or other matter containing human excreta shall be thrown, placed, or allowed to escape into any reservoir or watercourse, nor to be placed, piled, or spread upon the ground at any point on any watershed tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill; nor shall human excreta, compost, or other matter containing human excreta be dug or buried in the soil at a less depth than 18 inches below surface nor within a distance of one hundred (100) feet from any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill, and no manure or compost of any kind shall be placed, piled or spread upon the ground within a distance of twenty-five (25) feet from any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(13) No decayed or fermented fruit or vegetables, cider mill wastes, roots, grain or other vegetables refuse of any kind shall be thrown, placed, discharged or allowed to escape or pass into any reservoir or watercourse, nor shall they be thrown, placed, piled, maintained or allowed to remain in such places that the drainage, leachings, or washings therefrom may flow by open, blind or covered drains or channels of any kind into any reservoir or watercourse without first having passed over or through such an extent of soil as to have been properly purified, and in no case shall it be deemed that sufficient purification has been secured unless the above mentioned drainings, leachings or washings shall have percolated over or through the soil in a scattered, dissipated form, and not concentrated in perceptible lines of drainage, for a distance of not less than fifty (50) feet before entering any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

Dead Animals, Offal, Manufacturing Waste, Etc.

(14) No dead animals, bird, fish, or any part thereof, nor any offal or waste matter of any kind, shall be thrown, placed, discharged or allowed to escape or to pass into any reservoir, or watercourse. Nor shall any such material or refuse be so located, placed, maintained or allowed to remain that the drainage, leachings, or washings therefrom may reach any such reservoir or watercourse without having first percolated over or through the soil in a scattered, dissipated form and not concentrated in perceptible lines of drainage, for a distance of one hundred (100) feet from any reservoir or any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

Fishing, Boating and Ice Cutting

(15) No boating of any kind, no fishing from boats or through the ice, nor any trespassing whatever, shall be allowed in or upon the waters or ice of any reservoir of the village of Peekskill or of Oscawana Lake, Mohegan Lake, Osceola Lake, Brant Lake or Barger Pond within 500 feet of the outlets thereof nor shall any fishing, boating or ice cutting be done in any manner that may pollute the waters of this public water supply.

(16) No temporary camp, tent, building or other structure for housing laborers engaged on construction work or for other purposes shall be located, placed or maintained within a distance of five hundred (500) feet from any reservoir or watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

Cemeteries

(17) No interment of a human body shall be made within a distance of two hundred and fifty (250) feet from any reservoir or from any watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the village of Peekskill.

(18) The Board of Water Commissioners of the village of Peekskill shall make regular and thorough inspection of the reservoirs, streams and drainage areas tributary thereto for the purpose of ascertaining whether the above rules and regulations are being complied with, and it shall be the duty of said Board of Water Commissioners to cause copies of any rules and regulations violated to be served upon the persons violating the same with notices of such violations; and if such persons served do not immediately comply with the rules and regulations, it shall be the further duty of the Board of Water Commissioners to promptly notify the State Commissioner of Health of such violations. The Board of Water Commissioners shall report in writing annually on the first of January, the results of the regular inspections made during the preceding year, stating the number of inspections which have been made, the number of violations found, the number of notices served, and the general condition of the watershed at the time of the last inspection.

Penalty

(19) In accordance with Section 70 of Chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws (Public Health Law), the penalty for each and every violation of or non-compliance with, any of these rules and regulations which relate to a permanent source or act of contamination, is hereby fixed at one hundred ($100) dollars.

The foregoing rules and regulations for the protection from contamination of the public water supply of the village of Peekskill in Westchester County, are hereby duly made, ordained and established on this fourteenth day of September, 1920, pursuant to Chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws (Public Health Law) of the State of New York, as amended by Chapter 695 of the Laws of 1911.

M. NICOLL, JR.,

Deputy State Commissioner of Health.
Albany, N. Y.

By Order of

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

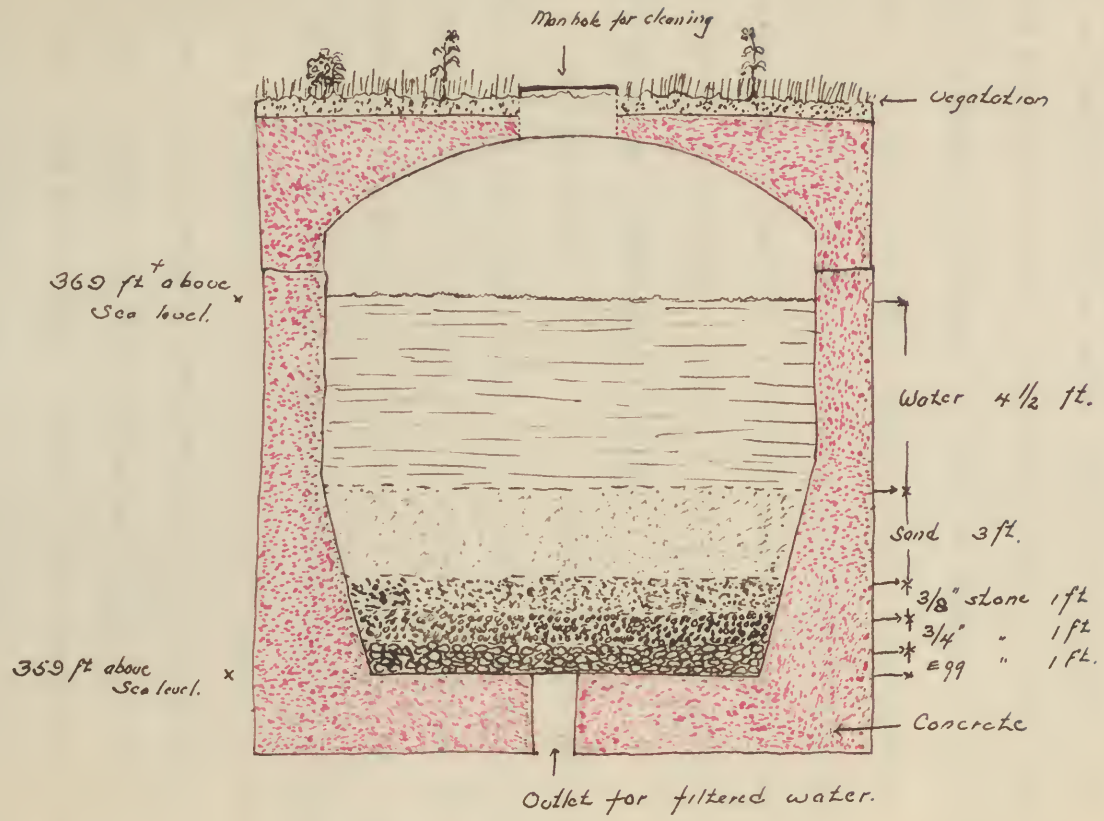
WM. H. H. MACKELLAR,
President

ALFRED J. MASON,
Secretary

CHARLES E. TWEEDY,
Treasurer

RICHARD H. RIXON
GEORGE P. WOOD

LANNING G. ROAKE,
Superintendent



Beds filter 3,000,000 gal. per acre.

Diagramatic Sketch of Filter Bed

Peekskill, N.Y.

Filter Beds

In the year 1908, some 30 citizens in the village died of typhoid fever. Up until this time, the village had been using the water directly from the Peekskill Hollow Creek, after it had been pumped into the reservoir. According to analysis made on this water, some time before the epidemic, all was quite satisfactory. Shortly before the onset, the Catskill aqua-duct on its way thru the water shed of the village was in the process of being repaired. Many men were thus employed in the vicinity and because of what is thought to have been faulty sanitation, the water supply became contaminated. As far as I can determine, proof certain against the water does not exist, but it was felt by all those in authority at the time, that the circumstantial evidence was enough to justify the construction of a filtration system.

In the latter part of the same year, plans were drawn for a water filtration system that would supply the village with an adequate supply of pure water. A sand(slow) filter bed arrangement was constructed which can be seen in the rough by a study of the diagram. Briefly, they are built of concrete, with tile bottoms, and a concrete cover with manholds to permit of entrance for cleaning the chambers, and resadding. Each bed is .281 acres in area and each bed holds roughly 875,000 gallons. Each bed is 143 by 65 feet. The beds are cleaned about once in six weeks. The cleaning consists of the removal of the upper 6 inches of sand and any organic matter that may exist thereon, by means of an aspirating pump. The soiled sand is then washed above the beds on a sand washing machine, and placed in the sun to

dry, in which process the remaining organic matter that was not removed in the washing process, is destroyed. Each bed is resanded about 4 times each year. According to the operators of the bed the best results are attained after the bed has been in operation for one week. In the cleaning process, the bed is inactive three days. According to the specifications of the engineeers the plant is construed to filter 3-4,000,000 ~~acre~~ gallons per day. (Hazen and Whipple, New York City.)

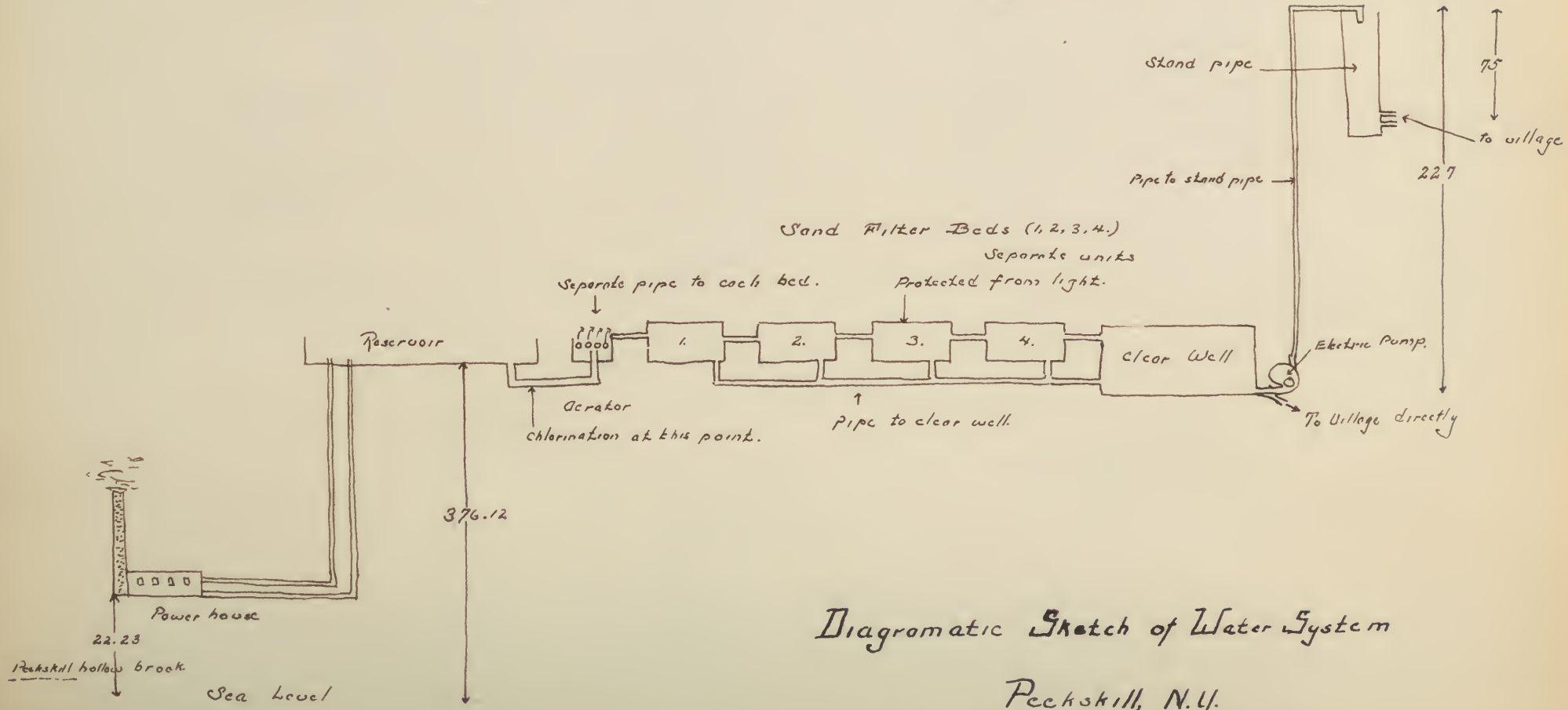
Pressure When the water leaves the clear well, theelectric pump carries it to a height of 227 feet to the standpipe, at which place of exit it has a pressure of ~~160~~ 240 pounds. The standpipe is 30 by 75 feet and has a capacity of 396,000 gallons.

By means of two pipes the water leaves the clear well for the town, one a 16 inch pipe thru Husted Avenue, and the other a 12 inch pipe thru Frost Lane. The pressure here is 160 pounds.

These figures are theoretic and do not give an accurate conception of the actual pressure thruout the village. The fact remains however, that the ~~tallest~~ highest part of the town is adequately supplied.

Clear Well This is a large reservoir ~~of~~ for water that has been clarified in the filter beds and is ready for pumping to the stand pipe or delivery to the town. It is in area about one acre, and is built slightly below the sand beds so that by gravity the water may flow into the basin. The area is 12,292 Sq. feet.

Aerator This consists of a small well, into which the water from the reservoir flows. ~~in.~~ There is no fine subdivision of the water as it enters the well. The water merely flows in thru an



Diagramatic Sketch of Water System

Peekskill, N.Y.

upright pipe rising to a height of 8-10 inches above the inlet. The Chlorination process takes place as the water passes from the reservoir to the well above mentioned. About 2.5 pounds of chlorine are used for every million gallons of water that pass into the beds.

The temperature of the village water is 65 degress F. in summer.

Water Pumped	Two week Periods
Feb.	38,557,000 gal.
Jan.	42,000,000 "
June 1-	43,840,000 "
" 29	45,318,000 "

Outline The water is obtained from a large water shed and brought to the pumping station by means of the Peekskill Hollow Creek. From here by means of steam and water pumps the water is elevated to the reservoir and there remains or is permitted to flow out according to the requirements of the beds. It first enters the aerator and the chlorination apparatus. From here it progresses to the filter beds, from here to the clear well, and finally to the stand pipe or the village for immediate consumption. This permits of 171 gallons per day per individual which of course is an absurd amount. When one realizes that one firm such as the Fleishman Yeast uses about 22,500,000 gallons monthly, it can readily be seen where the water goes. There are no figures available for the actual individual consumption in the town. There is apparently plenty of water.

Water Shed.

The watershed was traveled over on foot so that a fair conception

OSCAWANA LAKE

of the sanitation ~~of the~~ could be ascertained.The entire shed was not examined,~~but a~~ (on foot although the greater part was passed over by automobile) but a typical and large contributor was examined from source to reservoir.Lake Oscawana and its outlet for a short distance were observed.This stream was then abandoned and the Dam at Wicopee examined.The water from Wicopee was followed from the outlet to the point where it joined the Peekskill Hollow Creek and from there the creek was followed to the pumping station.

Brief Outline of Observations along the Water Shed.

1.Lake Oscawana...The lake itself was generally viewed.On the water were several boats,power sail and canoe.At the time of observation there were no bathers.The surface of the lake was slightly agitated, by a mild breeze then blowing, but as far as could be determined, the water was clear and had little or no surface accumulation or refuse ~~de~~ or debrie other than that which might come from vegatation about the bank.There was no evidence of oil such as might come from excess use of gasoline or motor oil from the small craft on the lake.~~The b~~ Along the bank were the usual fresh water plants and algae.There was no obnoxious oder.

2.The area approximating the outlet,of the Oscawana brook was then surveyed.As can be seen on the map,the outlet is protected by a swamp that extends some distance in front of the brook and is not navigatible,and not passible except in a shallow draft craft.There is a bridge spanning the swamp from the mainland to a small island that has on it a hotel of fair size.The exact distance of this hotel from the water(outlet) could not be determined. Hence little can be said of the actual obedience of the village

NEW WICOPEE DAM

laws on the subject, but this much is clear, the swamp that forms the portal, so to speak, of the brook, adequately protects the brook from any sippage that may result from the approximity of the hotel to the outlet. Were the swamp to be absent, it would most obviously, be in too close approximation to the brook mouth.

3. Examination ofthe area surrounding the Hotel in 2....The house has a cesspool under the front porch. The distance from the bank, according to the proprietor, is 100 feet. Although no actual observations were made, it would appear to the examinor, that the distance more nearly approached that of 85 feet. In back of the hotel and within a few feet of the swamp that leads into the Oscawana Brook, was a dump of tin cans. Also in back of the hotel, was a privy that had a pail as a receptacle for human excrement. This was very untidy and was inadequately protected from flies.

3a. The Oscawana Brook for several hundred feet from its outlet was examined. Superficially, it was fair enough. It was clear and quite cool and ran at a rapid pace from the outlet, down the valley. There were no breeches of sanitary law at this part of its flow. The brook was adequately protected from the roadside by shrubbery and bog.

4. The Wicopee Dam was examined....At its outlet were two pipes about 18 inches in diameter. Only one of these was being used. The water was coming out off this one in a rather small quantity. Because of the height of the water head over the outlet, the pressure was considerable and shot the droplets of water some 20 or more feet down the valley. The outstanding feature of this examination, was the oder of the water as it came out of the pipe, Marsh gas was very obvious, and strong. About the ~~map~~ pipe were drippings of a silvery-black color and slimy consistency. It is probable

THE OUTLET, LAKE MOHEGAN

that the strong oder of marsh gas is due to the aeration that takes place from the subdivision resulting from the force at which the water is projected.

5.Examination of the Water in the Dam .....It is quite impossible to see many feet below the surface.The water is black in color, and is quite free from gross oders of an objectionable nature. At one end ofthe dam was an overflow with just a small quantity of water going over.There were no farm lands ajoining the reservoir formed by the dam.The latter was built in 1913.

6.The water course takes quite a drop from the height of the outlet to the valley below.There are no farm lands untilt the water is fairly well down 200 feet.At this point there is a farm house with a privy in questionable(???) approximity to the stream.

7.The stream then runs close by a series of farm houses.At the fam of one Lincoln Travis,between the dam and Tompkins Corners,there were two cows and a horse within ten feet of the stream.All of these animals had easy access to the water.

8.At the Brookside farm some small distance from the Tompkins Corners there were some poultry swimming in the stream.Two children were also wading in the water,and a cow was in easy access of the course.

9.From this point mere mention of a few observations without particular refernece to the site (until within two mile limit) will be made.

A pasture land with 16 cows (between the inlet of Brant Lake and the road from Lake Oscawana) ajoin the stream.All of these cows could get into the stream.Although none of the cattle were in the water at the time of observation,there were on the bank ofthe stream two deposits of manure that were quite fresh.

The ground about the edge ofthe stream in oneplace, was well beated and trampled,indicating that this might be a favorite watering place for the animals.

10.At the next farm there were 4 sheep and some chickens on the bank.

11.At the next farm there were 8 cows in approximity to the stream, and the latter was readily accessible to them.

12.Where the state road crosses the stream,a slight distance below the entrance of the road from Lake Oscawana, there were about one half dozen poultry swimming.

13.About a mile from the pumping station,the New York City aquaduct passes under the stream.An examination of the conditions about the stream were made.The water course had been lifted over its original bed,and carried thru an artificial bed made of wood, which conveyed the water over the pipe and construction what was going on in the bed of the stream.There was a large crane at this point lifting large quantities of mud and stone from the stream bed and dumping it on the pile near the stream.For the accomadation of the workers on the stream,there was a closed container privy that was quite satisfactory.Much of the water was being lost from the wooden stream bed,and a pump was keep going constantly to keep the bed in a working condition.The water was very dirty (muddy) andwas pumped to a small reservoir that had been made near the stream, and from here it was permitted to flow back into the stream.The water as it left the reservoir was muddy.The ordinary engineering conditions existed at the site and need not be commented upon.The water although,considerably agitated by this digging and pumping and shunting,plus the unsanitary conditions arising from the walking about and spitting into the stream,could not be considered to be seriously impaired

by this interfernece in its course.

14.About 200 yards from the aquaduct towrds the pumping station the following was observed....2 manure piles.One had recently been dumped upon,and the other was quite old.The larger pile was about 30 feet in diameter andabout 3-4 feet high.This pile had at the end nearer the stream recently been increased.The pile when it was first built,may have been 50 feet from the stream,but at the time of observation,the stream and pile at their closest points were less than 50 feet.Some few yds from the larger pile,was a smaller pile that had not been built very recently.This was within 25 feet of the edge of the stream.The larger of the two piles was swarming with margots.It might be said that the course had taken an inraod into the shore at the point near the smaller pile, because of an obstruction on the opposite shore,yet the inroad was probably not 25 feet.

15.One half mile from the pumping station,five cows were seen eating along the shore.One of the animals stepped into the stream, during the time of observation,and drank. No manure from these cows was seen on the bank.There was nothing to prevent the animals from defecating into the course.The foliage along the bank indicated that the animals had been active there for some time.

16.Further down the stream and nearer the pumping station,there was along the bank and in recesses inthe shore,a considerable quantity of lumber and chips from the construction at the aquaduct.

17.For the last two miles,there was evidence of lack of care along the course.Large trees had fallen into the stream and caused obstruction

in the passage of the water, to such an extent, that inroads into the bank at either side resulted. This caused large pieces of earth to fall into the stream and excess debrie resulted.

18. At the pumping station, although the water was clear on examination thru a test tube, none the less, the water in its appearance in the stream was not clear and was brownish red in color. There was no objectionable oder.

____:::____

Water Analysis

Every three months, according to plan, (under observation was 4 months Apr. 10-Aug. 14.) the water is collected and analysed. At such times the water is taken from seven points;

1. Raw Water (before entering pumping station)
2. Filter #1.
3. " #2.
4. " #3
5. " #4
6. Clear Water Reservoir
7. Tap Water Municipal Building.

Samples 1 and 6 have a complete chemical and Bacterilogical examination made on them, whereas, all the rest have merely bacteriological examinations made.

The following is a copy of the summary of the report made by the analyst from the samples of April 10, 1922.

"These results indicate that the samples of filtered water as well as that of raw water are in excellent sanitary. condition. The raw water itself is so good at the present time, that a comparison of the results obtained upon it, ~~at this time~~ is not a reliable indication of the effeciency of the filtration process. We have no reason to believe however, that everything is not working in an effecient manner."

The following charts compare the results obtained from an examination held on the above date, and one made on Aug. 14, 1922.

Sample #1.Raw water.	Apr.10.	Aug.14.
Physical Examination		
Appearance	Very faint turbidity	SL.Turbid.
Sediment	" slight	slight
Color	None	none
Oder	Heated to 100..faint grassy	earthy
Chemical Examination		
Iron	0.2.	trace
Chlorine	5.000	3.9
Nitrites	.002	.003
Nitrates	.6	1.4
Free Ammonia	.039	.042
Albuminate NH3	.097	.106
Hardness equiv. of carbonate of lime		
Before Boiling	11.3	50.
" "	4.5	43.
Organic loss on ignition	12.	58.
Mineral non volatile	46.	56.
Total solids by evaporation	58.	114.
Oxygen Consum.	2.2	3.1
B.Coli(communis)..	Not present in 10cc inoculations	Occasional
Bact.per cc in gel.plates at 20 deg.C for 48hrs	=2	65.
In agar pl.at 40 deg. for 24 hrs is	12	26.
Filter #1.		
Bact.per cc agar	=1	6
" " " gel.	= 1	4
" of B.Coli type not pre.in 10cc inocul.		0
Filter #2.		
Bact.per cc agar	=2	8
" " " gel	=1	10
B.Coli	=0	0
Filter #3		
Bact. per cc agar	=3	3
" " " gel.	=1	1
B.Coli	=0	0
Filter #4		
Bact. per cc agar	=1	10
" " " gel	=10	9
B.Coli	=0	0
Tap in Muncipal Building		
Bact.per CC agar	=2	5
" " " gel	=4	4
B.Coli	=0	0

Clear Water Reservoir	Apr. 10	Aug. 44.
Physical Examination		
Appearance	Clear	sl. turbidity
Sediment	very slight	none
Color	None	"
Odor Heated to 100 DEGF	"	"
Chemical Examination		
Iron	.1	trace
Chlorine	5.	3.9
Nitrites	.002	.001
Nitrates	.62	1.2
Free Ammonia	.037	.039
Albuminate NH3	.067	.035
Hardness equiv of carb. of lime		
Before boiling	22.6	50.
After "	8.1	45.
Organic loss on ignition	16.	26
Mineral matter non-volatile	62.	46.
Total solids by evaporation	78.	72.
Oxygen Consumed	1.3	2.3
B. Coli (Communis type).. Not present in 10cc inoculaions		(same)
Bact. per cc in gel	20.	27.
" " " " agar	24	9.

::::

Interpretation

On the basis of the following scale, some facts may be pointed out:

Good Water may have;	
Free Ammonia	.015 - .03
Alb. "	.07 - .35
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	.3 - 1.6

With the exception of the nitrites which are definately high, and which indicates more or less recent pollution, and the fluctuating chlorides, which would indicate urine pollution, the water might be considered quite safe and good water for drinking purposes. Absent organisms make this doubly safe. The work on the aquaduct has left its mark on the water as seen on the raw water analysis. The total solids by evaporation is just twice what it was before their activites started. The cattle on the water shed would account for the above nitrites etc etc.

Water Consumption

The average water consumed (on a rate basis) by a property owner in Peekskill is six to eight dollars per year. That is, on the basis of the following rates.:

1. The minmum charge for each dwelling is one dollar per quarter.

For rent of Meter = $.25

First.....00 ft. @ $.15
Second.....00 " " $.12
Remainder..... $.10

Sanitary Patrol

The board of water commissioners hires a man whose duty it is to patrol the water shed constantly and report or remove all sanitary nuisances. He has the power to arrest although he uses such power in flagrant cases only. In cases of bathing in the water course, for example his badge is really the most effective weapon that he has. No justice or judge would fine or imprison a person for such an offence, yet by means of an official "bluff", so to speak, the stream may be kept free of minor nuisances by exactly such measures, so that courts may be used for punishable crimes. A few dismissals for such minor offences would soon cast the water board the loss of all respect and offences against the village would become common and thus possibly endanger the community health. Hence until the civil law can catch up to the community health requirements, less impressive not to say unethical measures must be used.

Wells

There is no official record of the number or the places where wells are to be found. The Chairman of the board of health informs the examinor that whenever a given well is suspected an examination is made and if the water is found to be guilty of an sanitary offence, the well is closed by the village. No regular inspection or registration of any kind is kept. On inspection, a number of wells were found. This is particularly true in the northern part of the village. The bank of the Annsville Creek with its bungaloos has several wells. As far as could be determined there was no flagrant breech of sanitary law although, in the case of one spring, for example, there were a number of smallpieces of paper wrapper on the bottom of the spring, ~~well~~. There were no evidences of gross pollution on the bank of the ~~well~~. spring.

References

1.Rosneau,"Preventive Medicine".

2.Report of Board of Water Commissioners ,Peekskill,N.Y.

1877 -1897.

3.Report of Pease Laboratories..submitted by John H.Wright,

Director of Dept. of Chem. and Bact.(for water analyse)

4.Public Health Survey...Horwood.

5. Maps of City Engineer.

Comment.

1.The water shed as mentioned above was examined for the purpose of ascertaining how carefully the public is protected.As seen from the observations made on the field,the offences were many, but with the exception of the manure piles,they could be waived without fear of endangering the Public Health.The manure pile episode was a flagrant offence and should not have been permitted.

2.The establishment of a sanitary patrolman office,was indicative of the care with which the swater is prepared for consumption. Offences,to be sure do exist,but when a community takes measures such as this to minimize them,it is to applauded.

3.The reserve afforded by the building of the Wicopee dam,is further indicative of the ~~persons~~ prospectus possessed by the water commission.

4.In the Rules and Regulations included in the report,under "Privies adjacent to any Reservoir or water course",there are two rulings,1 and 2.which to the examinor are not distinguishable as to content.They apparently both refer to the same subject yet give different distances as the minimum requirements.(Please read) These placards have been posted in many places and are the means of information for the public as to the rules that are to be obeyed,yet thru some error of diction or printing,they are confusing.Such an error can readily be prevented and would tend to make any thoughtful citizen feel as though the rules were made to look official without any further value or desire for application.

5.The water analysis should be repeated more frequently.

6.Closer observation and registration should be made of the wells and private water supplies of the Village.Inspection of privies in relation to water supply(private)should be made.)

7.In spite of the fact that the raw water is quite good,there is no evidence that the water is being "rushed" thru the filter beds. The rate that is safe for such a filter bed is about two and one half to five million gallons per acre per day.The rate actually being exhibited by the beds at present falls within this margin.

8.In general,it may be considered conservative to state,that the water supply is a good one and that measures are constantly being taken to maintain and improve the high standard existing.

___;;;___

Milk Supply

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Retail Milk Dealers

B. Regulations etc.

C. Scores

D. Report of a village Dairy

E. Consumption.

Retail Milk Dealers

To gain a conception of the milk being soldin the village, a census of the dealers was made.The following list is a fairly complete one and indicates the amount of milk sold daily and the grade.

Name of dealer	Grade	Quantity	Producers
Joe Chick	C	185	5
Van Cortland			
James Hill	B	30	3
Andrew Molnar	C	80	1
Alvie Crawford	B	100-150	1
Willis Kniffer	B	340	5
Arthur Balsley	B	50	1
Henry Lounsbury	B	160	1
John McDonald	B	320	2
Herbert James	B	130	1
John Nelson	C	60	1
Chas.Sherwood	B	160	2
Lewis Kuritzky	B	150(20qts cream)	3
E.C.Holton	B	70	5
Snowden Gilbert	B	180	2
Clifford Booth	B	310	2
Fred Brown	B	25	1
Carrie H.Dalton	B	90	1
Lewis Papp	C	100	1
Geo. and M.Ladue	B	300	2

4-8-18-3000 (21-15343)

Form No.....

NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ALBANY

APPLICATION FOR MILK DEALER'S PERMIT

(Form prescribed by State Commissioner of Health according to the provisions of Regulation 2, Chapter III, Sanitary Code)

City
Village .....County.....District No.....
Town

.....
(Name of individual, firm or corporation)

To the Health Officer:

I (we) hereby apply to the Health Officer of said municipality for a permit to sell milk or cream at retail therein.

I (we) desire to operate this business at.....

The name and address of each producer from whom I (we) receive or expect to receive milk or cream for sale in said municipality together with the proposed grade and approximate daily amount of milk or cream to be furnished me (us) by each said producer as well as the amount of milk or cream and proposed grade or grades thereof which I (we) expect to supply myself (ourselves) are as set forth by me (us) on the back of this application.

I (we) hereby agree that upon change in the source or amount of such supply I (we) will promptly notify the Health Officer of said municipality.

I (we) further agree that I (we) will allow the said Health Officer, the State Commissioner of Health and their representatives to inspect my (our) said premises and that I (we) will offer for sale milk or cream only from dairies that allow inspection by the Health Officer of any municipality, the State Commissioner of Health and their representatives.

I (we) further agree in case a permit is issued to me (us) to observe at all times the regulations of the Sanitary Code and of the local health authorities.

.....
(Name of Applicant)

.....
(Address)

Date.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

.....the above named applicant being duly sworn deposes and says that he has read the foregoing application and knows the contents thereof and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19.....

.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

.....being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the.....of the.....Company, the above named applicant; that he has read the foregoing application and knows the contents thereof and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19.....

.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

.....being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the firm of....., the above named applicant; that he has read the foregoing application and knows the contents thereof and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19.....

.....

(Notice: Where it is impossible for applicant to state proposed grade of milk or cream owing to the farm not having been scored or bacterial count not made, write "no score" or "no count" in the proper space.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRODUCER	PROPOSED GRADE OF MILK	AMOUNT	PROPOSED GRADE OF CREAM	AMOUNT

This makes a total of 15 dealers selling grade B, and 4 selling grade C. Up until arecent date, the Van Cortland Dairy sold grade A milk, but they haveceased this practice, at least during the time that the examinors were on the field. Thus there is no grade A milk being sold in Peekskill, and about 20% of the total is grade C.

All the milk listed on the previous page is raw milk. With the exceptionnof the Van Cortland Dairy, there is pasteurized milk sold in the village. The amount of this sold will be discussed in detail when that particular dairy is mentioned.

Regulations under which Milk is Sold

For its milk regulations the village once more returns to the Sanitary Code of the State of New York. These, briefly, are as follows:

1. No person or organization may sell milk without a permit from the health officer.
2. A written application for the privilege of selling is required.
3. This application shall inform the health officer of the amount of milk produced. (any change of amount must be recorded and the nature of the change sent to the H.O.)
4. Each dairy farm must be inspected and scored by the Health Officer or his representative.
5. Permits are issued only when the above conditions have been fulfilled.
6. Renewal of permits shall not take place unless the dairy farm h as been inspected within the preceeding six months by an authorized person.
7. There is to be a public display of the permit issued.
8. The milk and Cream are to be kept only under sanitary conditions.

4-8-18-3000 (21-15342)

Permit No.....

NEW YORK

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ALBANY

MILK DEALER'S PERMIT

[Sanitary Code, Chapter III]

City
Village.....County of.....Dist. No.....
Town

I hereby certify that an application for milk dealer's permit in the form prescribed by the State Commissioner of Health, sworn to by the applicant on the.....day of....., 19....., has been duly filed with me by.....

.....
(Name and address of applicant)

I further certify that I or my representative has inspected the premises where the applicant states he proposes to handle the milk or cream for sale in this municipality and that the same have in my opinion been rendered clean and sanitary. I further certify that I or my representative, or the health officer or his representative of another municipality, or a sanitary supervisor of the State Department of Health, has inspected each farm or dairy where such milk or cream is produced and that I or my representative, or the health officer or his representative of another municipality, or a sanitary supervisor of the State Department of Health has scored each such farm or dairy at least forty per cent on the scorecard prescribed by the State Commissioner of Health, a copy of which scorecard has been duly filed by me with my records as health officer.

I hereby issue Milk Dealer's Permit No.....to said.....
to sell milk and cream at retail in this municipality, until March 31, 19..... (not longer than one year), unless another date in said year is designated by the local authorities.

.....Health Officer

Village
City .....
Town

Date.....

9.Bottling shall take place under clean and sanitary conditions.

10.Receptacles are to be kept clean,and " When emptied and before being returned by the person to whom it was last delivered full or partly full every such can or other vessel shall be effectively cleaned."Receptacles found to be uncleansable are to be condemned by the H.O.

11.Utinsels are to be cleaned.

12.Pasteurization.The official time (after Sept.1914) for the process is 30 minutes at a temperature of 142 to 145 degress F.After pasteurization the milk or cream is to be cooled at once. No milk or cream is to pasteurized more than once.

13.Certified...

a.Must have a permit from H.O.

b,All cows in herd must have been tuberculin tested within past year.

c.Milk must not at any time contain more than 10,000 organisms per cc.,and such cream not more than 50,000 per cc.

d.Farms producing such milk must have rated a scored of at least 35 for equipment and 55 for methods.

e.Such milk and cream must be delivered within 36 hours of milking.

f.Caps must be properly labeled.etc.

g.Every employee must be examined by a licensed physician.

h.Employees must wear washable suits while milking.They must be fresh weekly.Hands must be washed with soap and hot water and well dried with a clean towel before milking.

Grade A Raw

a.Dealer must hold a permit.

b.Cows must have Tuberculin tested within the last year.

c.Milk must before delivery not contain more than 60,000 bacteria per cc.,and Cream not more than 300,000.

OFFICE OF THE

Health Officer of the Village of Peekskill.

To the Producers, Retailers and Peddlers of milk:

Please take notice that permits to sell milk within the Village of Peekskill, expire on March 31st of each year, and they should be renewed on or before that date. Application blanks for such permits may be obtained at the office of the Health Officer, Dr. Fred A. Snowden, No. 108 Depew Street, Peekskill, N. Y.

In addition to the former requirements to sell grades "A" and "B" milk, an amendment to the Public Health Law was made on November 18, 1919, as follows:

"All tuberculin tests and physical examinations of cows herein provided for, shall be made by a licensed Veterinarian approved by the State Department of Agriculture."

The above law would apply to grades "A" and "B" milk, both raw and pasteurized.

Grade "A" raw requires the tuberculin test of the herd to have been made during the year past by a veterinarian. Grade "A" pasteurized requires an annual physical examination of the herd by a veterinarian.

Grade "B" raw and pasteurized require an annual physical examination of the herd by a veterinarian.

These tests or examinations are to be made at the expense of the producer, and the report of the examination by the veterinary to be submitted to the Health Officer of the Village of Peekskill.

Any cow found unfit shall be excluded from the herd, for proper disposal.

Very truly yours,

FRED A. SNOWDEN, M. D.,

Health Officer of the Village of Peekskill.

d.Milk must be delivered within 36 hours of milking.(cream also)

e.Bottles must be properly labeled.

Grade A Pasteurized

a.Dealer must have a permit.

B.Herd must be healthy as discloded by annual physical examination.

c.Such milk before pasteurization must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cc. (or cream)

d.Such milk must not at any time after pasteurization and before delivery contain more than 30,000 bact. percc. and such cream not more than 150,000 bact. per CC.

e.Such farms producing the above grade must be scored not less than 25% for equipment and not less than43% for methods.

f. such milk must be delivered within 36 hours of pasteurization. (same for cream)

g.Bottles must be properly labeled.

Grade B raw.

a.Dealer must have a permit.

b.All cows in herd must have passed a physical examination within past year.

c.Milk before delivery must not contain more than 200,000 bact, per cc,and cream not more than 750,000.

d.Scores attained must be not less than 23% for wquipment and not less than 37% for methods.

e.Milk must be delivered within 36 hours of milking.

f.Bottles must be properly labeled.

Copy of the Veterinarian's Report of the Cattle Examination.

Peekskill, N.Y.....1922.

Dept. of Health,
Bureau of Veterinary Inspection,

This is to certify that I have this day made a physical examination of the dairy of Mr.....

Located at.....

The dairy consists of.....

Quantity of Milk sold Daily.....

Grade of milk sold.....

I find them free from Tuberculosis, and all other contagious or infectious diseases, except these herein specified....

.....

.....

Signed.....
Vet. Surgeon

Approved by Federal and
State Government.

Grade B Pasteurized .

a.The dealer must have a permit.

b.All cows in the herd must have passed an annual physical examination.

c.Such milk or cream before past. must not contain more than 1,500,000 bact. per cc.

d.Such milk after past. and before delivery must not contain more than ~~1,500,000~~ 100,000 bact. per cc. and such cream not more than 500,000 bact.per cc.

e.Farms producing such milk or cream must have attained a score of not less than 20% for equipment,and not less than 35% for methods.

f.Such milk must be delivered within 36 hours of ~~delivery~~ past. between April first and November first and within 48 hours at other times,and such cream within 48 hours after ~~delivery~~ past.

g.Bottles must be properly labeled.

Grade C Raw.

a.Dealer must have a permit.

b.Such farms producing the above grade must haveattained a score of not less than 40% total.

c.Such milk or cream must be delivered withon 48 hours after milking.

d.Bottles not used but contanors must be properly labeled.

Grade C Pasteurized.

ADealer must have a permit.

b.Such farms producing the above grade must attain a score of not less than 40% total.

c.Such milk or cream must be delivered within 48 hours of past.

d.Bottles not necessary,but labels must be on containers.

General Regulations.

1.The bacterial counts above mentioned must be done at a county or municipal laboratory,or such others as may be approved by the state commissioner of health.

2.In those municipalities where it is felt by the local H.O. thatthe bacterial count is impracticable,grading in such cases may be made upon the basis of scores attained,but such milk shall not be considered or labeled as "certified","grade A raw",or"Grade A Pasteurized".

3.Local authorities may increase the stringence of the above regulation.

4.Milk or cream may be kept in cold storage for a period not exceeding 12 months,providing the milk or cream is placed in cold storage within 48 hours of milking or pasteurization.

5.All above regulations go into affect Nov.16,1914.

Form No.....

Dist. No.....

NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ALBANY

DAIRY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Score Card for Market Milk

Inspection No.....Time.....A. M.....P. M. Date....., 19·

Dairyman....S. Fish.... Owner.....

Address..... Address .....

Party interviewed..... Creamery .....

Operated by.....

No. cows....33.....No. milking....28.....Quarts milk produced daily....290....

Cows examined physically on.....By licensed veterinarian.....

All persons in households of those engaged in producing or handling milk are.....free from listed diseases (tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, infantile paralysis and dysentery).

Date and nature of last case.....

Water supply for utensils is from a....., located.....feet deep and apparently is.....pure and wholesome.

State any possible contamination located within 200 feet of source of water supply or if water supply is not protected against surface drainage.....

.....

EQUIPMENT	Perfect Score	Allowed Score
COWS (2)		
Cows apparently healthy and in good condition	2	
COW STABLE (8)		
Cow stable adequately lighted (2 sq. ft. of windows for each 600 cu. ft. of air space)	2	
Cow stable adequately ventilated	2	
Floors sound and capable of being kept clean	1	
Drops constructed of concrete or some nonabsorbent material (Constructed of wood and watertight, 1.)	2	
Walls and ceilings tight	1	
UTENSILS (20)		
Milk pails of metal, smooth, in good repair; seams soldered flush	2	
Milk cans and lids of metal, smooth, in good repair; seams soldered flush	2	
Strainers in good repair (cotton or cheese-cloth preferred)	2	
Racks provided in a clean, light place to hold cans, pails and strainers when not in use	2	
Ample supply of boiling water	3	
Milking pails of small mouth design, top opening not exceeding 8 inches in diameter (If milking machine is used, 6.)	6	
Cooling tanks of cement, metal or wood, with capacity for all milk cans and depth to bring water to neck of cans	3	
MILK HOUSE (7)		
Milk house (a) sufficient light	1	
(b) sufficient ventilation	1	
(c) properly screened to exclude flies	3	
(d) no direct opening into cow barn	1	
(e) floor properly graded and watertight	1	
COW YARD (3)		
Cow yard graded, drained	2	
Privy screened and not located in or drained to cowyard	1	
Total	40	40

METHODS	Perfect Score	Allowed Score
COWS (12)		
Belly, flanks, udder and teats clean at time of milking	8	
Udders, teats and flanks wiped with clean damp cloth before milking	4	
COW STABLE (4)		
Cleanliness of stable (a) floors	2	
(b) walls and ceiling	1	
Manure removed daily to at least 50 feet from stable and not accessible to cows	1	
UTENSILS (12)		
Utensils rinsed with clean, cold water promptly after using	2	
Utensils scrubbed with brush and solution of alkaline washing powder and rinsed with clean water	2	
Utensils scalded with boiling water or live steam immediately before use (Sterilized with boiling water or live steam and kept in clean place until used, 2.)	5	
Utensils used for no other purpose than the care and handling of milk	3	
MILKING (11)		
Milkers' hands clean and kept dry during milking. (If milking machine used 5)	5	
Milk strained in milk house or other clean place removed from cows	2	
Milkers wear clean clothing	2	
Milking stools clean	2	
COOLING (17)		
Ice supply sufficient for entire season	5	
Night's milk cooled with ice immediately after milking and maintained at a temperature of 50 degrees F (With running water and maintained at a temperature of 60 degrees F., 4.)	8	
Morning's milk cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees. F.	4	
MILK HOUSE (2)		
Clean	2	
COW YARD (2)		
Clean	1	
Privy—clean	1	
Total	60	60

With the above method of regulating the milk and its quality, three farms were visited. Out of the list of dealers, three were chosen becuase by this method a conception of a good, fair and poor dairy could be ascertained.

1. The farm of S. Fish is a so called "model" farm. All the details for careful milk production were on hand. No great space need be given to a discussion of this farm, for it is the only farm of its type supplying milk or cream to the village. Needless to say more farms of this type would be highly desirable, but at present are non-existant. (see Score card.)

2. The farm of Philip Travis was selected because it is typical of the type of farm that supplies the village with the larger quantity of its milk. The farm is situated at Furnace woods, about 2 miles south of the village. (date of inspection Aug. 23, 1922) At the time of observation (4:30) there were 19 cows on the farm, 16 of which were milking. The total milk production was about 150 quarts per day. Nearly the whole of this supply was taken by the St. Joseph's home in Peekskill. A few quarts daily were used by neighbors.

The score card made by Mr. Borden, the milk inspector for the village, dated June first is appended. The cows were examined by the veterinarian appointed by the State Health department, and appeared to be in good condition. The general hygienic conditions were more or less typical of the unmodernized farm of to-day. Up to date equipment and sanitary precaustions did not seem to be in force. The total score of 69 given by the dairy inspector when compared with the model farm just discussed, seems too high and according to the examiner many of the points on the card

Form No.....

Dist. No.....

NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ALBANY

DAIRY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Score Card for Market Milk

Inspection No.....Time.....A. M.....P. M. Date June 23, 1922

Dairyman Geo. Wakelyy Owner.....

Address..... Address.....

Party interviewed..... Creamery.....

Operated by.....

No. cows 3 No. milking 3 Quarts milk produced daily 30

Cows examined physically on May, 1922 By licensed veterinarian Dutcher.

All persons in households of those engaged in producing or handling milk are.....free from listed diseases (tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, infantile paralysis and dysentery).

Date and nature of last case.....

Water supply for utensils is from a....., located.....feet deep and apparently is.....pure and wholesome.

State any possible contamination located within 200 feet of source of water supply or if water supply is not protected against surface drainage.....

EQUIPMENT	Perfect Score	Allowed Score
COWS (2)		
Cows apparently healthy and in good condition	2	2
COW STABLE (8)		
Cow stable adequately lighted (2 sq. ft. of windows for each 600 cu. ft. of air space)	2	1
Cow stable adequately ventilated	2	1
Floors sound and capable of being kept clean	1	
Drops constructed of concrete or some nonabsorbent material (Constructed of wood and watertight, 1.)	2	
Walls and ceilings tight	1	.5
UTENSILS (20)		
Milk pails of metal, smooth, in good repair; seams soldered flush	2	2
Milk cans and lids of metal, smooth, in good repair; seams soldered flush	2	2
Strainers in good repair (cotton or cheese-cloth preferred)	2	2
Racks provided in a clean, light place to hold cans, pails and strainers when not in use	2	
Ample supply of boiling water	3	3
Milking pails of small mouth design, top opening not exceeding 8 inches in diameter (If milking machine is used, 6.)	6	
Cooling tanks of cement, metal or wood, with capacity for all milk cans and depth to bring water to neck of cans	3	
MILK HOUSE (7)		
Milk house (a) sufficient light	1	
(b) sufficient ventilation	1	
(c) properly screened to exclude flies	3	
(d) no direct opening into cow barn	1	
(e) floor properly graded and water-tight	1	
COW YARD (3)		
Cow yard graded, drained	2	
Privy screened and not located in or drained to cowyard	1	1
		14.5
Total	40	

METHODS	Perfect Score	Allowed Score
COWS (12)		
Belly, flanks, udder and teats clean at time of milking	8	6
Udders, teats and flanks wiped with clean damp cloth before milking	4	2
COW STABLE (4)		
Cleanliness of stable (a) floors	2	1
(b) walls and ceiling	1	.5
Manure removed daily to at least 50 feet from stable and not accessible to cows	1	
UTENSILS (12)		
Utensils rinsed with clean, cold water promptly after using	2	2
Utensils scrubbed with brush and solution of alkaline washing powder and rinsed with clean water	2	2
Utensils scalded with boiling water or live steam immediately before use (Sterilized with boiling water or live steam and kept in clean place until used, 2.)	5	2
Utensils used for no other purpose than the care and handling of milk	3	3
MILKING (11)		
Milkers' hands clean and kept dry during milking. (If milking machine used 5)	5	5
Milk strained in milk house or other clean place removed from cows	2	2
Milkers wear clean clothing	2	1
Milking stools clean	2	1
COOLING (17)		
Ice supply sufficient for entire season	5	
Night's milk cooled with ice immediately after milking and maintained at a temperature of 50 degrees F. (With running water and maintained at a temperature of 60 degrees F., 4.)	8	
Morning's milk cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees. F.	4	
MILK HOUSE (2)		
Clean	2	
COW YARD (2)		
Clean	1	1
Privy—clean	1	1
Total	60	29.5

Form No.....

Dist. No.....

NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ALBANY

DAIRY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Score Card for Market Milk

Inspection No.....Time.....A. M.....P. M. Date.....June 1st....., 1922

Dairyman.....Philip Travis..... Owner.....

Address.....R.F.D. Peekskill, N.Y..... Address .....

Party interviewed..... Creamery .....

Operated by.....

No. cows.....19.....No. milking.....16.....Quarts milk produced daily.....200.....

Cows examined physically on.....May 1922.....By licensed veterinarian.....Hatcher.....

All persons in households of those engaged in producing or handling milk are.....free from listed diseases (tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, infantile paralysis and dysentery).

Date and nature of last case.....

Water supply for utensils is from a....., located.....feet deep and apparently is.....pure and wholesome.

State any possible contamination located within 200 feet of source of water supply or if water supply is not protected against surface drainage.....

.....

EQUIPMENT	Perfect Score	Allowed Score
COWS (2)		
Cows apparently healthy and in good condition	2	2
COW STABLE (8)		
Cow stable adequately lighted (2 sq. ft. of windows for each 600 cu. ft. of air space)	2	1
Cow stable adequately ventilated	2	1
Floors sound and capable of being kept clean	1	.5
Drops constructed of concrete or some nonabsorbent material (Constructed of wood and watertight, 1.)	2	2
Walls and ceilings tight	1	1
UTENSILS (20)		
Milk pails of metal, smooth, in good repair; seams soldered flush	2	2
Milk cans and lids of metal, smooth, in good repair; seams soldered flush	2	2
Strainers in good repair (cotton or cheese-cloth preferred)	2	2
Racks provided in a clean, light place to hold cans, pails and strainers when not in use	2	2
Ample supply of boiling water	3	3
Milking pails of small mouth design, top opening not exceeding 8 inches in diameter (If milking machine is used, 6.)	6	6
Cooling tanks of cement, metal or wood, with capacity for all milk cans and depth to bring water to neck of cans	3	3
MILK HOUSE (7)		
Milk house (a) sufficient light	1	
(b) sufficient ventilation	1	
(c) properly screened to exclude flies	3	
(d) no direct opening into cow barn	1	
(e) floor properly graded and watertight	1	
COW YARD (3)		
Cow yard graded, drained	2	1
Privy screened and not located in or drained to cowyard	1	1
Total.....28.....	40	

METHODS	Perfect Score	Allowed Score
COWS (12)		
Belly, flanks, udder and teats clean at time of milking	8	6
Udders, teats and flanks wiped with clean damp cloth before milking	4	4
COW STABLE (4)		
Cleanliness of stable (a) floors	2	1
(b) walls and ceiling	1	.5
Manure removed daily to at least 50 feet from stable and not accessible to cows	1	1
UTENSILS (12)		
Utensils rinsed with clean, cold water promptly after using	2	2
Utensils scrubbed with brush and solution of alkaline washing powder and rinsed with clean water	2	2
Utensils scalded with boiling water or live steam immediately before use (Sterilized with boiling water or live steam and kept in clean place until used, 2.)	5	
Utensils used for no other purpose than the care and handling of milk	3	3
MILKING (11)		
Milkers' hands clean and kept dry during milking. (If milking machine used 5)	5	5
Milk strained in milk house or other clean place removed from cows	2	1
Milkers wear clean clothing	2	1
Milking stools clean	2	1
COOLING (17)		
Ice supply sufficient for entire season	5	
Night's milk cooled with ice immediately after milking and maintained at a temperature of 50 degrees F. (With running water and maintained at a temperature of 60 degrees F., 4.)	8	4
Morning's milk cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees. F.	4	4
MILK HOUSE (2)		
Clean	2	
COW YARD (2)		
Clean	1	
Privy—clean	1	
Total.....47.....	60	

are graded high.Nevertheless,when compared to other farms in the comminity,and judged by these standards,the general appearance, cleanliness,and procedures do not fall below the average.There would be nothing gained by condemming this milk supply unless the standards of the whole community can be raised.

3.The score card of a typical poorly conducted dairy farm is also appended.Geo.Wakeley redeived the lowest rating of any dealer in the vicinity supplying Peekskill. In order to avoid the atypical, the farm of Joe Chick, was examined.The cattle were in the field at the time.There was no cow house,that is the animals were kepin the field all during the summer,whereas, during the winter , they were housed in a single large room without stalls or other stable conveniences.This room was in a small barn,amd was at the time being occupied by a horse.There was no milking house and certainly no modern sanitary apparatus for cleansing the barn etc etc.All milking was done out of doors during the warmermonths. The dwelling of the dairyman was near the barn and that too was unclean and poorly kept.The general impression would be a very poor onefrom an esthetic viewpoint and from a sanitary angle one can gain a meager conception from the score card.

With this back ground for comparison a complete list (as obtained from the Health Officer) is appended.This gives the totals of each score card,the first number being the equipment, and the second,the methods."V" stands for veterinarian inspection passed satisfactorily.The underlined name ~~st~~ indicates that this person is a dealer and the names under his supply him with milk for retailing.

Name	Milk Scores			Grade
Herbert James				
" "	31	40.9	V	B.
John Nelson				
" "	25	40.5		C.
Geo. Nelson	"	"		
Charles Sherwood				B.
" "	29	41.5	V.	
Thad. Tompkins				
Louis Kuritzky				B.
James M. Stang	26	44.5	V	
Geo. Meigel	23	41	V.	
S. Fish	40	60	V	
Leander Curry	34~~3~~5	41	V.	
Edward C. Horton				B.
Geo. H. Haight	23.5	45	V.	
FR. Tompkins	25	39	V.	
Chas. Dickerman	24	46	V.	
Jacob H. Dalton	26.5	40.5		
Josephus L. Horton	29.5	42.5	V.	
Arthur G. Smith				
" " "	23.5	39	V.	B.
James Hill				B.
Chas. Dickerman	24	46	V.	
Geo. Shipley	23.5	43.5	V.	
James Hill	24.5	39.5	V.	
Geo. Wakeley	14.5	29.5	(grade and V uncertain..possibly supplies HIll)	
Snowden Gilbert				B.
Harry Mosier	30.5	42.5	V.	
Andersen Gilbert	27.5	37.5	V.	
Joe Chick				C.
" "	19	35.5	V.	
Thos. Rotella	24.5	40.5		
Vito Sabato	23	46.5	V.	
A&W. Todd	O.K. Score and V.			
Geo. Wakeley	19.5	29.5		
Andrew Molnar	18.5	38	V.	C.
Alvie Crawford	32.5	43	V.	B.
Willis H. Kniffen				B.
Frank C. Travis	23.5	40.5	V.	
Wilbur Travis	25	37.5	V.	
Henry G. Sieleck	30	44	V.	
William H. Wilken	23.5	40.5	V.	
William Creft	23	38.5	V.	

Arthur Baisley	23.5	35 V.	B.
J.D.Cummins	34.5	42.5V.	B.
Emerson Pierce	26	46.5V.	B.
Philip Travis	28	41 V.	B.
H.C.Lounsbury	31	51 V.	B.
John F.McDonald			B.
A&W.Todd	30.5	43 V.	
J.S.Ferguson	35	47.5V.	B.
Clifford H.Booth			B.
J.D.Cummins	34.5	42.5V.	
Thed.Austin	32	42 V.	
Fred.Brown	29.5	39.5V.	B.
Thaddeus D.Tompkins			B.
William Chase	23.5	41. V.	
Weintraub	29	38.5V.	
F.Tuceling	26	41.5V.	
L.Orlande	23	40.5V.	
E.B.Perry	35.5	43 V.	
William Plaut	31.5	41.5V.	
E.H.Horton	30	37.5V.	
Thad Tompkins	30.5	40.5V.	
Carrie Dalton	28.5	40 V.	B.
Geo.&Mar.Ladue			
Leander curry	O.K.		
Odell and Dykeman	O.K.		
Louis Papp	20	35.5	C.
Fred.P.Chase	24.5	37.5V.	

Isaac Tompkins sells to ~~Ø~~ Leander Curry, and Curry to La Due (v)
Jesse Varian, Adams Corner, sells to leander Curry and the latter to La Due (V)

The above lists contain the major part of the persons dealing in or producing milk. There are a small number of lesser dealers that have not been listed because of lack of information as to the rating and the quality of their product.

Report of a village dairy.

Dairy....Van Cortlandt Dairy

Amount of milk Pasteurized Daily.....33cans (40Qt.cans)

Method of Pasteurization

The apparatus used is manufactured by the "Creamery Package Manufacturing Company".The milk after being placed in this apparatus is raised to a temperature of 140 - 145 degrees Fahrenheit and then left at this temperature for the period of one half hour.

At the end of this time the milk is permitted to flow over pipes which are at first(that is,the upper part of the cooler) cooled to the temperature of tap water and lower down the pipes the water is the temperature of freezing brine.The milk is cooled to 40 degrees F. and bottled.

Cleansing of Pasteurizer (not observed).When emptied,the machine is filled with water and washing compound and heated to 200 degrees F.Here it is permitted to remain for some time(?) and the inside is then scrubbed out with brushes and finally cold clear water is permitted to run thru .

Comments on general methods and equipment.

1. The edge of the milk receiving tank(receptacle of pasteurized milk) was soiled.

2.In the bottle washing department there were many flies and no screens.

3.The cans (in many cases) are not cleaned before being returned to the farmer.(information obtained from one of the work men)

4.Bottling

The caps of the bottles are put on by hand.Improperly filled bottles are held under the common vat tap and the milk allowwed to run into the bottle.When it fills,it overflows,running the milk over the soiled hand of the worker.

Particles of dirt are removed by the fingers.The same hands that cap the bottles,also remove the cases to the icehouse where there is much dirt and plenty of opportunity for grossly soiling the hands. In the room where the bottling is done,the windows are screened, but the large door entering the room ~~has-no~~ stands widely open and the roof is open so that flies may enter thru here.There ~~did~~ were a considerable number of flies about while the bottling is going on, although none were seen to rest on any sterile parts of the machinery. The floor of the bottling room was built of cement.

Comment One gets the impression that the whole process is carelessly done and not well understood.The timing of the pastuerizer is very haphazard.On one occasion while being observed,the worker turned ~~it~~ the stream of milk to a greater speed in order to hurry the process of bottling.The whole overflowed so that much of the coagulum that had collected on the surface,flowed over and went into the bottles.This does not take away from the the value of the milk but does detract from the esthetic side ,as well as being an index of faulty technic.***

On another occasion the worker put his soiled hand on the edge of the milk vat .All of these small errors greatly remove from the final value of the product and could easily be avoided if a little more understanding of the preocess were used.

Iceing Room

Ice obtained from a natural source (Wallace Pond) is thrown over the bottles as they syand in their cases.There was a considerable amount of dirt on this ice.The milk is left in this cooling room from ~~ordinary~~ 12 - 16 hours.

***

On one occasion, during observation, one of the bottles was observed to be soiled. A worker took the bottle to the sink and washed it by hand. This was done by aid of a brush in what appeared to be old soapy water. At any rate it was not fresh. He then returned to fill the bottle with milk.

Amount of Milk Sold in Peekskill

60 dozen bottles are sold in retail in Peekskill. (Grade B Past.)

30 " " " " wholesale " " " " "

No grade A milk is sold at present.

___:::___

References

1. Sanitary Code.. Established by the Public Health Council, of the Stae of New York.

2. Reports of the Health Officer
Milk census
Score Cards
etc.

___:::___

Comment.

The weakest link in the sanitary chain of defence is to be found in the Milk supply. Keeping always in mind that the Village of Peekskill is construed as it is,(namely the type of population education,social standing etc.) the milk supply of the community stands out as a blot upon the health record of a municipality that has foresight enough on the one hand to have evolved such an effecient water supply as the village may rightfully claim, and which has concern enough,on the other hand ,to maintain such a healthy young clinic. To be sure the poor milk supply stands out in contrast.The following suggestions indicate some of the more important changes that it is necessary to make.

1.There is no question, to be sure, that the milk as obtained from a healthy cow is the poduct of preference at all times. Quite obviously to obtain the milk fresh from the udder is impossible in a community of this size.The next best method is to collect and keep the milk in such a condition of esthetic and sanitary perfection that the transportaion and storage will impair but to a minor degree.This is possible in a community of the size of Peekskill.This also has been neglected and we find that a large percentage of the milk actually consumed is of a poorer grade (Grade C). Thus keeping in mind what is ideal and what is now being used,the author believes that an immediate solution is at hand in the form of Pasteurization.But a very small percentage of the milk now being daily condumed in the village is thus treated. This method of treating milk need not be used as a screen behind which to hide poorly collected milk,but rather to further insure

properly collected and handled food. More pasteurized milk is a crying need of the Village of Peekskill.

2.Some twenty percent of the total milk sold in Peekskill is of Grade C value.Keeping in mind that this is not restricted to cooking and further treatment on the part of the consumor,we are face to face with the fact that this material may be used by infants and young children.This is not compatible with the highest and safest in community administration.

The Health Officer when questioned concerning this matter, stated that he personally believed that the above mentioned grade was quite as good as the better grades,assuming that one knew from what the source the milk came. To demonstate his faith in this concept,he stated that his family used grade C milk and were quite satisfied with its quality etc.

With such feeling on the part of the leader in matters of Public Health, a change in the milk situation in the village will come but very slowly,if at all.There is no doubt in the mind of the author as to the ability and sagacity of the above mentioned officer.His service as a private physician and a public servant has been of the highest type.The success of the Welfare station is largely dependent upon his efforts.Notwithstanding,even if the gentleman in question is capable of ascertaining whether the farmer that supplies his milk is giving good clean milk,all of the citizens of the village whose health depends upon his decisions and efforts,are not in such a position and must of necessity be the recipients of a type of milk that,although probably not inherently poisonous,is far from that which they might have.

3.In further consideration of the above problem a few words on the standard of marking on the score cards are in order.The scores on the whole are high.This is not due to the ineffeciencey of the inspecter,but rather the low grade of material that he must ~~grade~~ score.The dairy of Joe Chick,to be sure one of the poorest in the community,is not a fit dairy to supply milk for Peekskill.Yetv he is scored grade C and is the agent for a considerable amount of milk to be sold in the village.
Thus thruout there is much to be said about the standard.
A popular demand for a higher standard should be developed by the local health authorities.

4.Some of the dairies do quite well on an official milk inspection.More frequent unexpected milk inspections would be of use.

5.The comments on the Van Cortlandt Dairy are self explanatory. The remedy is easily applied and within reach.

6.At the time of inspection, there was no grade A milk sold in the village.Certified milk was of course not to be found.
An effort on the part of such an orgainization as the Welfare station with the authority and respect which it demands,would create a demand and subsequently a supply of this essential to formular fed babies.

7.The author would recommend a campaign for better milk.A "Better Milk Week" or something of the sort is of use.All organizations interested in the Public Health in the village should act as centers of propraganda and activity.The Health Officer should "head up" the drive.The public interest aroused thru the press etc, would stimulate the producers to sell a better good.

Garbage and Refuse

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Collection

B. Method of Disposal

C. Dumps etc.

Organization of the Village as Regard the Collection of Garbage etc.

Two men from the Board of Trustees are selected by the President to act as a highway committee. A commissioner of highways is selected by the President in conjunction with these men to take care of the actual workings of the department. Besides the care of the highways, there is included in the work of the commissioner the collection of refuse, garbage and ashes.

Equipment and Repairs, and Budget

3 wagons (2 horses on each)

1 Cart (one horse)

Salaries and wages...$8826

Equipment andrepairs...$837.03

Materials and Supplies..2343.24

Total.....$12059.27
(including care of Highways)

Collection

Ashes are collected once per week.

Garbage twice per week.

Merchants have their refuse collected each day.

The collection of garbage is roughly divided into two parts. One half of the town is collected on the first half of the week and the other half on the second half of the week. The collection for the greater part is regular and systemic, so that a housewife may know in a fairly accurate way when to place her refuse can on the sidewalk. Each of the vehiclesabove mentioned, with the exception of the cart, has two men. The cart has but one man.

Method of Disposal

The village has two dumps.One islarger than the other,and and is used to a greater extent.The larger dump has a man on it at all times to rake and spread the collected material.The other dump has no such person.

In the winter, the refuse is occasionally used to fill in streets.Franklyn street was thus filled in last winter.

Capacity

Each of the wagons carries to the dump about 5 loads per day, (refers to the larger dump)and the smaller dump receives about 3 loads per week.It is estimated that the larger dump receives on the average of 49 cubic yards of material per day.

Contents of Refuse

In thecollection all the material is mixed.As might be suspected, in the summer the greater quantity of the material is garbage and in the winter time the larger quantity if ashes.

Observations Made on the Dump

1.The dump is located on the outskirts of the village,just south of the Annsville Creek.It is situated on a height overlooking the creek.In area it covers about 2 acres.

2.In a very rough way the material has been classified.This has been merely for the convenience of passing a wagon over the refuse,rather than from any attempt to place the decayable material in one site and the solid non volatile matter in another. Thus, parts of old boilers,beds,automobile bodies,barrels,tubs,boxes and larger refuseare in one part,fairly near the entrance to the dump,. (apparently dumped from the wagons at this point because there is an incline that the material could roll down and thus leave the road uncovered for further travel.)

In another place there is a great quantityb of ashes. This was apparently the place that was used last winter for the depasit of refuse.

3.The larger part of the field wascovered with material that had been collected during the summer.This consisted of garbage in various stages o f decay.The wagons as they enter attempt to go well over toward the end of the field and then by means of dropping the bottom the fresh material is deposited over the the already collected refuse.The man mentioned above then spreads the debrie.

4.In several places there are fires that give a most pungent oder to the whole area.How these fires have their origin is not clearly understood by the keeper of the dump.Possibly by boys,but probably by materials such as hot ashes collected by the wagons,is the opinion of the writer.

5.The decaying garbage gives a definate oder to the area,which though far from pleasant,is not very strong,or highly obnoxious. One is not greeted by the oder a great distance from the site, although it is perfectly evident at the actual site .Our observations may be at fault here,or made invalid by prevailing winds or climatic conditions that were not observed at the time.

6.Flies are in great evidence on the garbage.Although there are many house flies,the majo r number seem to be of a larger variety, more cloely resembling,if not actually,Blue Bottles.These hover over the decaying refuse and adhere to all objects that pass thru the dump.

7.While the observations were being made,there were seen on the dump,several children who were engaged in playing with the refuse, such as building houses out of old bed springs,etc,etc,and when

a fresh load of garbage would arrive, they would all run to the spot where the load was expected to be dumped and after the contents of the wagon had been spilled, they would glean the pile for any materials that might be of use to them either for play, or the more serious business of life. They had no scruples about standing in the freshly deposited material, and on one occasion a child of about eight years was seen to actually comb the garbage with her hands for the above mentioned purposes. Eight children were thus counted, although there were more not visible at the time. One boy about fifteen years old, was gleaning the pile for the purpose of retrieving old bread. This was probably used for chickens.

8. The automobile of the examiners was stationed about 200 yards from the dump. Upon returning to the car there were observed upon the hood about 50 flies.

Comment.

1.The collected material should be classifed at the householders kitchen.Garbage and useless organic matter in one receptacle, and ashes and metallic refuse etc,in another.The latter can then be used for filling in and for deposition on dumps. The garbage should be separately collected and carried to a public incinerator.The initial cost and maintenace would be offset by the gain in sanitary efeciency.

Again the village has outgrown itself.The author recommends a Public Incinerator.

2. Whether the village decides to construct such a means of disposal or not,a matter of immediate importance is the use of the dump as a playground for a number of children. The place can at least be policed to such an extent during the summer months when the children are not at school and when the menace is greater.During the colder months when the children are at school the problem does not become so outstanding. This is a simple matter and were the above facts actually known to the health authorities,no such comment would be necessary.

Streets and Street Cleaning

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Organization

B. Snow

C. Parks etc.

Streets

The village is paved with a good looking and apparently effecient type of road building material on the type of Macadamized road beds. In several of the important streets red brick is used. On the whole the streets are clean and well kept. Withb- few exceptions the garbage and refuse is confined to the pails or boxes in front of the dwellings. On Sohh, Hudson, and West Streets, considerable rubbish had collected about the barrels that had overflowed. On Water and West Streets, infront of some poorly looking houses several barrels and boxes were deposited with refuse flowing out of all of them and causing a condiderable amount to be on the ground about the receptacles.

Organization

The commissioner of Highways, as previously mentioned, receives his power from the board of Trustees. His duties are as follows:

1. Collection of ashes and garbage.
2. Cleaning of Streets.
3. Repair and Maintenance of Sewers and Additions.
4. Building and maintenance of Roads and Streets.

The present commissioner has held his position for the last 20 years (with a few years exception). He lost his position on two occasions when the Democrats came into power. The town is nominally Republican. An index of the stability and apparent effeciency of the village government can be obtained from the above statements.

Removal of Snow.

When snow has fallen, the following system of clearing is used. The village is divided into five sections and a crew sent

is sent to each one to remove the snow from all of the cross walks,This is usually done on the first day after the snow has fallen.Each individual land owner must clear away the snow in front of his own property.If this is not done on the second day after the snow falls,oron such time as the crew from the street cleaning have finished,this gand spend their time therafter clearing the streets of those individuals whose names have been given to them by the police as offenders of the street cleaning regulation.The village then charges these individuals for the clearing away of the snow.The charge is nominal and often persons permit the village to clear away the snow in front of their estates, finding this a cheaper meghod than hiring private individuals so to function.

Parks

Mr.Chauncey Depew has presented the village with an estate that was once the farm of his father.This is about 80 acres in size and is located in the south side of the village.

The park is fairly well planed.There are in it,baseball grounds and places for children to play in sand etc etc.The local social institutions have presented the village with various appliances that can be used by the children for playing and various athletic activities.(Y.M.C.A.)

But a small part of the estate is now used.The remainder is still in the rough and although excellent for tramping and picnicing,has no automobile roads cut thru it.That part that has been developed is well kept.About once per week the community band gives a concert at the park.

In view of the fact that the village spends but 2 - 2500 dollars on the upkeep, of the playground and park, the result is quite commendable.

Street Cleaning

This department employs some 32 employees. This number is not constant and the size of the force depends upon the amount of work to be done. The department has as property, one large automobile cleaner and sweeper. This wets the street and sweeps at the same time. Every morning at 4:30 this machine passes thru the main thoroughfares of the village and performs its work. Rarely the street is flushed.

There is no snow removed from the streets by the village. It is the opinion of the commissioner, that during the next winter, the State Road where it passes thru the village will be kept open.

There are on the streets at all times a number of men with brooms and shovels for the purpose of cleaning.

Sewerage in Relation to Streets

At the entrance to each drain from the street (that is where the surface and rain water flows into the sewer) there are sand pits to permit of a depositing out of sand and pebbles etc etc. This aids in preventing a stoppage of the sewerage system. There has never been any trouble from this score in the experience of the commissioner. Occasional blacks occur in the less used sewers because of lack of suffecient flow, but with these exceptions the streets are not in danger of sewage back-ups.

Comment.

The village on the whole is clean in appearance and apparently well kept. It is quite poosible that the exceptions to this rule mentioned previously were caused by the carelessness of the individuals residing near the nuisance. At any rate there is a general cleanliness, and further efforts in this direction should be encouraged. Persons who deliberately neglect such care as is necessary for ~~the~~ the community good might by induced to ~~the~~ better behavior by the police.

The Park is a very desirable asset.

Health and Welfare Organizations

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Peekskill Hospital

B. Welfare Station

Organization

Nurses etc.

Report of the Peekskill Hospital for the Year

Ending June 30, 1921.

Pekskill Hospital Incorporated April 1889 as the Helping Hand Association.

Medical Board: President, a Vice presendent, secretary and Medical staff.

Medical Staff: Stanton Curry
J. Russell Foshay
Hickson F. Hart
R Demotte Lyon
P. W. O'Brien
Fred A. Snowdon

Consulting surgeons
George Woolsey, New York
John Rogers, New York
Wm. M. Carhart, Opthalmologist and Oral
H. W. Moe, Earngologist
Oswald S. Lousley, Uroligist
Frank S. Lent, Path. D. Path & Bact
A. B. Phin, D.D.S Dental Surg
Frank S. McConnel, Masseure

Receipts 40,411 dollars
Disbursements $39,929
Balance 482.51.

Statistics.	Notel No. of patients treated	1,115	
	Patients admitted	714	(24 from last yr)
	Out patient dressings	425	
	Total no. days nursing	8,714	
	Hospital patients		
	Male	294	
	Female	333	
	Infants	63	
	Classification of patients		
	Medical	153	
	Surgical	289	
	Eye ear Nose & throat	125	(90% surg.)
	Maternity	66	
	Contagious	8	
	Deaths	36	
	Death a few hours after admis.	7	
	Premature births	9	
	Infants--a few hours after bir	3	
	Medical and surgical	17	
	No patients treated, increase over previous year.....100		
	Nurses training school		
	Pupils	8	
	Probationer	1	
	Graduates --day	2	
	Night	3	

Equipment Main hospital, consisting of a wing to what will be one day the main building. Present capacity approximately fifty beds. Contagious building consisting of three independent units were all but tbc. and venereal disease are treated. A nurses home. New buildings are in the course of construction which when completed will give the hospital a total capacity of 75 beds. With the exception of 3,000 dollars which is given by the town of Cortlandt, the hospital is dependent upon contributions and the fees of the patients. Any patient may be admitted to the hospital, private floor or ward at any time on written request of a member of the medical board or of the hospital staff, or any physician or Surgeon qualified to practicie residing in the town of of Cortland or Yorktown in Westchester county, and Putnam Vally and Philippstown, in Putnam county in the State of New York. Emergency cases my be admitted immeiately by the superindentend. Patients may be admitted as town or charity cases on written request of the overseer of the ppor, together with an order from a physician or surgeon. Non-residence may be admitted upon such terms as the borad of directors may make. No patient suffering from a contagious disease shall be admitted to the hospital without three hours notice to the superindendent, together with a statement of the nature of th4 disease.

Training Schools No student admitted under 19 or over 36. Course of lectures extending over several months. Students must pass the examination at the end of this time. Student nurses shall be kept in hospital traing for the first two years of service, the tool course taking two years and six months, during which she shall have attended two full courses of lectures.

There is an ambulence service, for which a moderate fee is charged, depending on distence of patient from hospital.

At present there are no resident internes but with the new equipment it is hoped that it may be possible to have one.

Welfare Clinic.

Infant Welfare department opened on July 27, 1914. 14

First Report of the welfare station...July 27-Aug. 13, 1914.

In operation 2 weeks and 4 days.

Toyal number of babies enrolled has been.....43

" " " others(over 2 yrs).....25

" " " visits by babies.....95

" " " " " others.....41

" " " " " mothers..... 175

" " " " " & children.....311

" " " " " visitors.....42.

:::::

First Meeting in mental Hygiene held on Nov. 23, 1916.

:::::

Report Jan. 27, 1916.

Length of time that station was in operation. ...One yr.

Total number of babies cared for during yr.....198 (74 carried forward] 19new)

" " " breast fed cases.....94

" " " bottle fed cases.....48

" " " mixed feedings...,.....56

" " " nursing visits.....1511

" " " mothers instructed.....22 prenatal..with babies 1466

" " " gts of milk despensed or sold..0

Visiting nurse association.....No.

Number of P.H.nurses..... 1. Relief nurse 4 weeks
assistant 3 mo.

Institutions devoted to welfare of children....Day Nursey opened on Nov. 1, 1915

:::::::

Infant Mortality Rate. 1913.....122

" " " 1914.....152

" " " 1915.....104

Infantality Mortality Rate 1916.....84

" " " 1917.....88

" " " 1918.....8

" " " 1919.....86

" " " missing

" " " 1921.....71

_____:::::_____

Report for the Yr. Ending....FeB 1, 1917.

Number of babies visited.....363

" " Nursing visits.....1437

Treatments given at homes and at stations..123

Number of visits to school children.....106

" " prenatal and postnatal visits.....67

Number of visits to Midwives.....28

" " clinics held.....93

Total attendance at clinic.....1619

Number of clinics held under direction of state...4

A

___:::___

Anti T.B.

Number of patients attending clinics.....515

Number of clinics held.....53

Numbber of Home visits 401

" " spedimans of sputum c llected...16

" " patients receiving extra diet....7

Public Health Work

Number of calls answered.....109

" " complaints filed.....106

" " visitsmade in refernece to Polio...Children 1568 ..Adults..1107

" " visits made in refernece to typhoid fever.....99

Number of persons immunized with typhoid vaccine.....26

" " Widals taken.....10

" " Visits made in reference to chicken pox...186

" " " " " " " Whooping cough...160

" " premises inspected.....260

" " " Fumigated.....12

" " Complaints refered to other officers.....7

:::

Report for Yr. ending Oct. 19 20.

Visits made to homes to children.....745

" of mothers and babies to stationsMMM.....991

Treatments given 221

Prenatal calls.....36

Visits to the day nursey.....69

Operations attended.....2

Visits to Midwives..... 12

Patients sent to hospitals....7

Anti T.B.

Visits made to clinics by patients.....196

New patients admitted.....46

Total number of visits.....242

Bottles of medicine despensed.....98

Visits made to homes by nurses....360

Special work.

Cases given bed side care 30

Visits to communicable diseases 139

Dressings.....78

Visits made relative to the blind.....18

:::::

Social and Health Organizations.

1.Associated Charities.

This organization has a membership of 600 individuals. It has as its purpose,the relief and aid for the poor.

2.Welfare Association

As a product of,and partly included in the Associated Charities,we have the welfare association.This organization conducts a welfare association in which are held daily clinics, from 9- 10 A.M.In addition there are infant clinics held twice per week,from 1:30 to 5 P.M.Further,one afternoon per week, there is conducted an anti tuberculosis clinic.There is in residence at all times a full time Public Health nurse,and one part time nurse inaddition to volunteer workers.

There are also held at the station monthly Psychopathic clinics by the state department of health.The station is dependent upon the services of the various ~~local~~ physicians in the community for its medical staff.There is a succession whereby,each of the men on the staff take charge for a specified length of time.

The Anti-Tuberculosis clinic is conducted by a physician on salary.(very small)The infant clinic is conducted by the Public Health Officer.

Nurses

1.Red Cross.....Paid by special contributions.

2.Public Health Nurse.....receiving a salary from the village.

3.One part time nurse.....(")"

4.Two school nurses....Paid from the School Budget.

3 Day Nursery

This instituion has a maximum capacity of 18 babies.The age limits are from 2 weeks to 5 years.

The babies are taken care of , bya matron who devotes her full time to the work.The Health Officer visits the institution once per week.All infants entering ~~the~~ are given a physical examination It is run by subscriptions,most of the supplies being provided without charge,by public spirited merchants and citizens.In addition to supplies thus received,the monthly expenditure is approximately $70-80.A charge of ten cents per day is made for each infant.The public health nurse also visits the nursery at regular intervals.

Other Organizations.

1.Salvation Army

2.Gospel Missions

3.Y.W.C.A. (with several paid workers) with recreation rooms and gymnasium and room registry.

Work of the Welfare Station.

In Charge.... Miss Elizabeth Platt.(Full time Public Health Nurse.)

Assisted by Drum Hill District School Nurse

Plan of Clinic.

The clinic consists of three rooms on the ground floor of a well lighted wooden building, on the corner of Washington and South Streets. One room is used as a baby clinic, one room for the T.B. clinic, and the third for instruction for mothers with young babies. The rooms are clean and apparently well equipped. The head nurse is in attendance daily from 9-10 A.M.

Baby Clinic

As previously mentioned the clinic is held on two days per week. Babies up to school age are permitted in the clinic. On the average there are 40 babies per week that enter for treatment or diagnosis. All babies registered come to be weighed once per week. Instruction is given to the mothers in the care andfeeding of infants.

Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic

The clinic is held weekly on Wednesday from 3 -6. Dr. Loewy is in charge. This gentlemen receives a small salary from the Associated Charities. In the clinic at present there are 38 patients. Diagnosis are made and the patient followed regularly. Public Health literature is distributed. Beginning next September (1922) a Tuberculosis specialist will visit the clinic once per week. He will be a county employee. Besides the actual medical services thus offered to the needy, food is also given in those cases where special diet is desired and is not obtainable by the patient. Advance cases are sent to Grassland Hospital, and incipient cases are sent to Raybrook.

Psychopathic Clinic

Clinics are held every three monhhs.Seven to eight children attend each clinic.There arexalso registered about twelve adults. The staff of this clinic is made up of Hudson River State Hospital Docters.

Day Nursery(see above)

In conjunction with the welfare station,the nurse visits the nursery several times per week,except in cases of epidemics when she attends every day.Last year therewere completed 209 babie days(that is,there was in attendance at the nursery, an equivalent of 209 babies for a full day.

Charges

All clinics are free,with the exception of a charge of ten cents, fo those that can afford it.

The red Cross Nurse does bed side nursing only.A charge of fifty cents is made for those that can pay.

Other Nurses offering their time at the station (Occasionally)

1.Metropolitan Nurse...Does Metropolitan work only.

2.Oak Side School District Nurse...Does full time but on school work only.

Veneral Clinic

The establishment of a veneral clinic has been considered,but has been waived on accout ofthe small size of the town.Free treatment may be obtained in needy cases thru the health officer, or may be sent to the City of Yonkers clinic.There are several Docters specializing inG.U. work(Uro genital) in the town.

Comment.

Nothing but praise can be offered to those who have been factors in the creation of the Welfare stationand its branches.To be sure it is still embryonic,but with the evolution of its clinics will evolve the future sanitary condition of the village.

Much the same may be said for the Peekskill Hospital. With the completion of its new buildings its professional standing will be higher and the service rendered the village even greater.

The objection to a Venereal clinic mentioned in the report,** is a fairly valid one.It would seem,however that the day when diseases of the above type were strictly private matters is gone. At least from a Public Health view point such diseases must be treated as all other infectious processes.To waive the possibility of a future clinic on the basis given would be a mistake.

The difficulty mentioned might be overcome by having the Venereal clinic at a time when several other clinics are being held.Thus segregation is less well marked than if on certain days a Venereal clinic only takes place.A further aid would be the use of a name which is less familiar or less pointed than Venereal,such as,"The Tuesday Night Clinic", or"Genito-urinary Clinic",or"Dermatological Clinic",or "Treatment Clinic" etc .

**
The objection is,that due to the small size of the community, a person visiting such a clinic will immediately become known to all other members of the envirement in a light that may interfere with his future happiness and success in the community.

Vital Statistics

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Method of Keeping Records

B. Tables

C. Infant Mortality

D. Midwives.

Method of Keeping Records

The village employs a registrar, who according to the budget redeives for the department over which she is head (a women) the amount of three hundred dollars.

The duties are, to record the births and the deaths of the village. Other than this she is not concerned with the records of the community. She does not record incidence or specefic rates. The communicable diseases are reported to the health officer on cards that the state has given him for that purpose& The Health Officer then submits these reports to the State Department of Health. There are no available records in the village of any matters pertaining to the disease incidence, with the exception of the Welfare Station here quite recently there has been statrted a systemic record of the measles incidence. This has been done so that a better conception of whether a child has actually had an attack of the above mentioned malady can be ascertained. (in connedtion with school hygiene)

Source of Records

All the material that has been obtained for this report as regards the Vital Statistics, has been obtained from the Mortality Statistics for the various years listed.

Explanation of Tables

For comparison with the village of Peekskill, the community of North Tonawanda has been chosen. This is a newer center but it has approximately the population of the village and from this regard offers a fair comparison.

Vital Statistics

Mortality						
Town	Peekskill	North Tonawanda	P.	N.T.	P.	N.T.
Year	1900	1900	1904	1904	1908	1908
Colored			4	10	10	
White			190		244	
Foreign Born			33		46	
Total	203		194		254	149
Rate					16.0	12.5
Basis			Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.
Typhoid						
Number	1		1		30	6
Rate					195.	49.8
T.B.						
Number	13&4		16&3		31&4	10&2
Rate					227.5	99.6
Measles						
Number	7		2		4	0
Rate					26.	
Scarlet Fever						
Number	0		0		0	1
Rate						8.3
Puerperal infect.						
Number	1		0		2	1
Rate					13.	8.3
Pneumonia						
Number	15		19		15	17
Rate					97.5	141.1
Malaria						
Number	0		2		1	0
Rate					6.5	

Population

P. in 1890=9,676 ~~qopp~~ 1900=10,358
N.T. in " =4,793 " = 9,069

Vital Statistics

Mortality

Town	Peekskill	North Tonawanda	P.	N.T.	P.	N.T.
Year	1912	1912	1916	1916	1920	1920
Colored	8		8		4	
White			211		222	~~222~~
Foreign Born			53	61	33	
Total	190	136	219	178	226	190
Rate			11.8	12.9	14.2	12.1
Basis			Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.

Typhoid

Number	0	2	3	5	0	3
Rate			16.2	36.3		18.9

T.B.

Number	7&2	5	15	12	8&1	13
Rate			89.9	87.2	56.7	81.3

Measles

Number	3	0	0	8	0	0
Rate				58.4		

Scarlet Fever

Number	0	0	0	0	1	4
Rate					6.3	25.2

Puerperal infect.

Number	3	0	1	1	6	1
Rate			5.4	7.3	37.8	6.3

Pneumonia

Number	29	14	15	11	17	16
Rate			86.3	79.9	107.2	100.8

Malaria

Number	0	0	1	0	0	-
Rate			5.4			

Population

P. in 1910 = 15,245   in 1920 = 15,890
N.P. " " " = 11,955   " " " = 15,664

Explanation

13&4 in the table means that there are 13 cases of Pulmonary T.B. and 4 cases of all other types of T.B. reported in the Mortality Statistics.
In the tables P. stands for Peekskill and N.T. for North Tonawanda.
Sta. in the tables means on the basis of standard methods of calculation.

Chart Showing Decrease in Infant Mortality.

New York State Department of Health, Division of Child Hygiene.

Nurse's Report on Inspection of Midwife.

County _____ C. T. V. _____

Name (in practice) _____ License No. _____

Address _____ Other names _____

Age _____ M. W. or S. _____ Nationality or Race _____

Reads _____ Writes _____ Speaks _____

1 License	:	:	: List of Required Equipment
Name	:	:	:(Articles possessed by midwife are
2 Cleanliness	:	:	: checked)
Home	:	:	: Nail Brush*
Person	:	:	: Wooden or Bone nail cleaner*
Hands	:	:	: Jar of Green or soft castile soap*
Na ils	:	:	:
3 Bag lining	:	:	: Tube of vaseline*
4 No. Births	:	:	: Lysol*
since Jan. 1	:	:	: Boric Acid Powder*
or last visit	:	:	: Silver nitrate outfits*
Birth Reporting	:	:	: (Furnished free of charge. Obtained
Birth blanks	:	:	: from local health officer)
Rules	:	:	:
5 Cases of	:	:	:
Stillbirth	:	:	: Clinical Thermometer
Sepsis	:	:	: Agate or glass douche reservoir
Hemorrhage	:	:	: Two rounded vaginal douche nozzles
Abnormality	:	:	: (Not to be used except upon
6 Physician	:	:	: physician's orders)
called	:	:	: Two rectal nozzles, large and small
7 Health of	:	:	: One soft rubber catheter
Midwife	:	:	: Blunt scissors for cutting cord*
8 Self-supporting	:	:	: Narrow tape or soft twine for tying cord*
or other work	:	:	: Sterile absorbent cotton*
9 Instruments	:	:	: (prefera bly in 1/4 lb package)
10 Beds for	:	:	: Sterile gauze for cord dressing*
delivery	:	:	: (in individual packages)

Remarks

Date _____ Signed _____

Midwives

In the village there are three midwives. These are licensed by the State Board of Health and are inspected by the Public Health Nurse every two months. The nature of the inspection is indicated by the included report.

Form VS No. 65. 11-29-18-25,000 (21-1132)

Dist. No .....

NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE — REGISTRAR'S REPORT TO HEALTH OFFICER

To....., P. O. Address.....N. Y.

Health Officer of....., County of.....
(Town, Village, or City)

Dear Sir:— As required by law I hereby report to you, a death from.....

Name of Person Who Died	Address	Date of Death	Attending Physician	Address

CAUSE OF DEATH AS REPORTED ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

Primary	Contributory (secondary)
.....(Duration).....yrs.....mos.....ds.	.....(Duration).....yrs.....mos.....ds.

Dated.....19..... (Signed).....
Registrar of Vital Statistics

Extract from Public Health Law, Chapter 559, Section 320. Each registrar of vital statistics shall promptly report to the health officer the name and address of every person reported to him as having died from tuberculosis. The health officer shall ascertain whether such person has been previously reported as having tuberculosis by the physician signing the death certificate, and if it appears that such physician has not so reported such person, the health officer shall call the attention of such physician to the provisions of this section. In case of repeated violations of the provisions of this section by any physician the health officer shall report such repeated violations to the board of health or other local health authorities, who shall cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce the penalty provided for such violation.

Extract from Sanitary Code, Chapter II, Regulation 42-b. Duties of registrars and health officers when deaths from communicable diseases are reported. 1. It shall be the duty of the local registrar of vital statistics whenever a certificate of death from a communicable disease has been filed with him to immediately report to the health officer, the name, age and address of the deceased together with the disease, and the name of the physician who has filed such certificate.

This regulation shall take effect June 1, 1917.

(OVER)

Copy of Blank sent to Health Officer by Registrar upon her Reception of a Certificate indicating Death by a Communicable Disease.

Birth Certificate Used in the Village of Peekskill

Physicians are required to report ophthalmia neonatorum (babies' sore eyes) to local health officer within 24 hours from the time when first seen.—SANITARY CODE, CHAP. II, REG. 1. *A midwife, nurse, or other person having charge, must report immediately to health officer or physician inflamed, reddened eyes of infant under 2 weeks:*—PENAL LAW, §428.

UNITED STATES STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

All births in the State of New York (exclusive of New York City) are to be registered on this blank. This includes not only all living births (children born alive) but also all *stillbirths* (children dead when born) provided that the latter (stillborn) need not be registered unless advanced to the fifth (5th) month of uterogestation. **Stillbirths must be registered as births, upon this blank, and also as deaths, upon the Standard Death Certificate, and a burial permit issued in the regular way.** See extracts from the law below.

All birth certificates (including those of stillbirths) **must be FILED with the Local Registrar of the town, village, or city in which the birth occurred within five (5) days thereafter.** Note that the certificate must be *filed;* it may be mailed, at the risk of the sender, but to mail as late as the fifth day after birth does not comply with the law unless the certificate actually reaches the Local Registrar within five days from the date of birth.

These certificates form the Legal Records which may be of great importance to the children born. It is essential that they be **complete and correct when filed,** because no alteration or erasures will be permitted after they become a part of the State Records. **Hence Registrars are instructed to refuse certificates—**

(1) Omitting information required by law;

(2) Not written throughout "*legibly, in durable black ink,*" as the law expressly requires;

(3) Mutilated, grossly soiled or defaced, inaccurate;

(4) Containing any erasure, interlineation, correction, or alteration of anything printed or written upon the certificate.

NOTE.—If a mistake is made and observed *before* the certificate is accepted for registration, another blank may be filled out correctly and substituted for the erroneous certificate; but no **certificate of birth or death after its acceptance for registration by the registrar, and no other record made in pursuance of this article, shall be altered or changed in any respect otherwise than by amendments properly dated, signed and witnessed.** (See §387.)

☞ **A blank (Form VS No. 33) will be supplied by the Local Registrar or State Department of Health for the legal correction of an erroneous birth record.**

CHAPTER 619 OF THE LAWS OF 1913

§ 376. **Registration of Stillborn Children.** A stillborn child shall be registrated as a birth and also as a death, and separate certificates of both the birth and the death shall be filed with the registrar of vital statistics in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth"; provided, that a certificate of birth and a certificate of death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit of the prescribed form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children; but such cases, and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance as hereinafter provided in this article.

§ 382. **Registration of Births.** The birth of each and every child born in this state shall be registered within five days after the date of each birth, there shall be filed with the registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth which certificate shall be upon the form prescribed therefor by the state commissioner of health. In each case where a physician, midwife or person acting as midwife, was in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of such physician, midwife or person acting as midwife, to file said certificate. In each case where there was no physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred, or the manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, each in the order named, within five days after the date of such birth, to report to the local registrar the fact of such birth. In such case and in case the physician, midwife or person acting as midwife in attendance upon the birth is unable, by diligent inquiry, to obtain any item or items of information required in this article, it shall then be the duty of the registrar to secure from the person so reporting, or from any other person having the required knowledge, such information as will enable him to prepare the certificate of birth herein required, and it shall be the duty of the person reporting the birth or who may be interrogated in relation thereto to answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the registrar which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to make a complete record of the birth as contemplated by this article, and it shall be the duty of the informant as to any statement made in accordance herewith to verify such statement by his signature, when requested so to do by the local registrar.

New York State Department of Health

REPORT OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH: County.....

City, Village, Town of.....

(No....., ...St.....Wd.)

Full Name of Child.....

..... { Born alive / Stillborn }

Sex.....Twin (No.).....Legitimate?.....

Date of Birth.....19.....at.....M

FATHER: Full Name.....

.....

Residence (address).....

Color or Race.....Age.....yrs.

Birthplace.....

Occupation (and Industry).....

MOTHER: Full Maiden Name.....

Residence (address).....

Color or Race.....Age.....yrs.

Birthplace.....

Occupation (and Industry).....

No. of Children (including present birth).....

Now living.....

What Preventive for Ophthalmia Neonatorum?

.....

BIRTH CERTIFICATE made out and FILED with the Local Registrar of above District

.....on.....19.....

How filed.....

☞ This stub will not be received as a certificate of birth.

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH DURABLE BLACK INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth, a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated

New York State Department of Health

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Registered No.....

1 PLACE OF BIRTH Dist. No..... (To be inserted by Registrar)

County.....

Township..... or Village.....

City..... No.....St.;.....Ward

(If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

2 Full name of child ..... { If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed

3 Sex of child | *To be answered ONLY in event of plural births* { 4 Twin, triplet or other..... / 5 Number, in order of birth..... | 6 Legitimate? | 7 Date of birth .....19..... (Month) (Day) (Year)

8 Full name FATHER	14 Full maiden name MOTHER
9 Residence (Usual place of abode) If nonresident, give place and State	15 Residence (Usual place of abode) If nonresident, give place and State
10 Color or race / 11 Age at last birthday.....(Years)	16 Color or race / 17 Age at last birthday.....(Years)
12 Birthplace (city or place)..... (State or country)	18 Birthplace (city or place)..... (State or country)
13 Occupation Nature of industry	19 Occupation Nature of industry

20 What preventive for Ophthalmia Neonatorum did you use?.....

If none, state the reason therefor.....

Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.....

Number of children of this mother now living.....

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE*

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was.....at.....M., on the date above stated.
(Born alive *or* stillborn)

{ *When there was no attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth. }

Given name added from a supplemental report.....
(Month, day, year)

.....
Registrar

(Signature).....

Dated.....19.....

.....
(Physician, Midwife, Father, Etc)

Address.....

Filed....., 19.....

.....
Registrar

This certificate must be FILED with the Local Registrar within FIVE (5) days after birth

(See instructions, and additional data required for STILLBIRTHS on other side)

9-26-'21-50,000 (21-1327A)

THIS IS A MARRIAGE LICENSE, AND NOT A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. The Marriage Certificate on the reverse side should be filled out and filed promptly by the Clergyman or Magistrate as required by law, with the Town or City Clerk who issued the License. See that your marriage is thus recorded.

PLACE OF REGISTRY
STATE OF NEW YORK

County of .....

Town or City of .....

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Division of Vital Statistics

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Registered No. .....

Know all Men by this Certificate, that any person authorized by law to perform marriage ceremonies within the State of New York to whom this may come, he, not knowing any lawful impediment thereto, is hereby authorized and empowered to solemnize the rites of matrimony between ..... of ..... in the county of ..... and State of New York and ..... of ..... in the county of ..... and State of New York and to certify the same to be said parties or either of them under his hand and seal in his ministerial or official capacity and thereupon he is required to return his certificate in the form hereto annexed. The statements endorsed hereon or annexed hereto, by me subscribed, contain a full and true abstract of all the facts concerning such parties disclosed by their affidavits or verified statements presented to me upon the application for this license.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Town or City at ..... this ..... day of ..... nineteen hundred and .....

{ SEAL }

.....

.....
Clerk

The following is a full and true abstract of all the facts disclosed by the above-named applicants in their verified statements presented to me upon their applications for the above license:

FROM THE GROOM:

Full name .....

.....

Color .....

Place of Residence .....
(street address)

.....
(city, town or village) (state)

Age .....

Occupation .....

Place of birth .....

Name of father .....

.....

Country of birth .....

Maiden name of mother .....

.....

Country of birth .....

Number of marriage .....

I have not to my knowledge been infected with any venereal disease, or if I have been so infected within five years I have had a laboratory test within that period which shows that I am now free from infection from any such disease.

Former wife or wives living or dead .....

Is applicant a divorced person .....

If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted .....

.....

FROM THE BRIDE:

Full name .....

.....

Color .....

Place of Residence .....
(street address)

.....
(city, town or village) (state)

Age .....

Occupation .....

Place of birth .....

Name of father .....

.....

Country of birth .....

Maiden name of mother .....

.....

Country of birth .....

Number of marriage .....

I have not to my knowledge been infected with any venereal disease, or if I have been so infected within five years I have had a laboratory test within that period which shows that I am now free from infection from any such disease.

Former husband or husbands living or dead .....

Is applicant a divorced person .....

If, so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted .....

.....

FUTURE ADDRESS (Enter here EXACT FUTURE ADDRESS after marriage if known)

.....
(street address) (city, town or village) (state)

The written consents of the Parents, Guardians or Persons under whose care and government the Minor or Minors may be has been filed in the Town or City Clerk's office in..... as provided by Section 15, of Article 3 of the Domestic Relations Law.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

TO CLERGYMEN AND MAGISTRATES

The license and certificate duly signed by the person who shall have solemnized the marriage therein authorized shall be returned by him to the office of the town or city clerk who issued the same on or before the tenth day of the month next succeeding the date of the solemnizing of the marriage therein authorized and any person or persons who shall wilfully neglect to make such return within the time above required shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

I,.....a.....

residing at.....(street address)in the town / city / village of.....in county of.....

and State of New York, do hereby certify that I did on this.....day of.....in the year

A. D. 19.....at.....in the county of.....and State

of New York, solemnize the rites of matrimony between.....

of.....in the county of.....

and State of New York, and.....

of.....in the county of.....and State of New York

in the presence of.....and.....

as witness, and the license therefor is hereto annexed.

Witness my hand at.....in the county of.....

this.....day of.....A. D. 19.....

In presence of

....
(Signature of Person Performing Ceremony)

....
(Signature of Witness) *(Address of Person Performing Ceremony)*

10-18-18-100,000 (21-273)

STATE OF NEW YORK

Affidavit for License to Marry

STATE OF NEW YORK

County of.....

.....of.....

No.....

.....

GROOM

and.....

BRIDE

applicants for a license for marriage, being severally sworn, depose and say, that to the best of their knowledge and belief the following statement respectively signed by them is true, and that no legal impediment exists as to the right of the applicants to enter into the marriage state.

FROM THE GROOM:

Full name.....

.....

Color.....

Place of residence.....
(street address)

.....
(city, town or village) (state)

Age.....

Occupation.....

Place of birth.....

Name of father.....

.....

Country of birth.....

Maiden name of mother.....

.....

Country of birth.....

Number of marriage.....

I have not to my knowledge been infected with any venereal disease, or if I have been so infected within five years I have had a laboratory test within that period which shows that I am now free from infection from any such disease.

Former wife or wives living or dead.....

Is applicant a divorced person.....

If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted .....

.....

FROM THE BRIDE:

Full name.....

.....

Color.....

Place of residence.....
(street address)

.....
(city, town or village) (state)

Age.....

Occupation.....

Place of birth.....

Name of father.....

.....

Country of birth.....

Maiden name of mother.....

.....

Country of birth.....

Number of marriage.....

I have not to my knowledge been infected with any venereal disease, or if I have been so infected within five years I have had a laboratory test within that period which shows that I am now free from infection from any such disease.

Former husband or husbands living or dead.....

Is applicant a divorced person.....

If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted .....

.....

.....
GROOM

.....
BRIDE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

.....day of.....19

.....
Clerk

FUTURE ADDRESS

(Enter here EXACT FUTURE ADDRESS after marriage if known)

.....
(street address)

.....
(city, town or village) (state)

NOTICE TO TOWN OR CITY CLERK. Please have marriage license and certificate fastened SECURELY to affidavit for license and consent, before filing with county clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This is to certify that....., who have hereto subscribed.....name, do hereby consent that

.....

(Name of Minor)

who is .....and who is under the age of.....years, shall be united in marriage to
(My or our Son, Daughter or Ward)

.....

by any minister of the gospel or other person authorized by law to solemnize marriages.

Witness my hand this.....day of.....A. D. 19.....

.....

.....

(Signatures of Parents or Guardian)

CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This is to certify that....., who have hereto subscribed.....name, do hereby consent that

.....

(Name of Minor)

who is.....and who is under the age of.....years, shall be united in marriage to
(My or our Son, Daughter or Ward)

.....

by any minister of the gospel or other person authorized by law to solemnize marriages.

Witness my hand this.....day of.....A. D. 19.....

.....

.....

(Signatures of Parents or Guardian)

New York State Department of Health

REPORT OF DEATH

1 Place of Death,.....

2 Full Name of Deceased,.....

3 Sex, ...4 Color,.....

5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced,.....

5a If Married, Widowed or Divorced
Husband of (or) Wife of,.....

	Month	Day	Year
6 Date of Birth,			

	Years	Months	Days
7 Age,			

8 Occupation, ...

8c Name of Employer,.....

9 Birthplace,.....(State or Country).....

10 Father's Name,.....

11 Father's Birthplace,.....

12 Maiden Name of Mother.....

13 Mother's Birthplace.....

14 Informant, ...

15 Certificate Filed with Registrar (Date),.....

16 Date of Death,.....

17 Chief Cause of Death,.....

Certified by,.....M.D.
Medical Attendant

	Years	Months	Days
18 How long a Resident here,			

18a Former or Usual Residence,.....
(If nonresident of place of death)

19 Buried at,.....Date,.....

20 Undertaker, ...

☞ This stub will not be received as a certificate of death.

Form VS No. 60b.

N. B.—WRITE LEGIBLY, WITH DURABLE BLACK INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

1 PLACE OF DEATH (Dist. No.....) To be inserted by Registrar

New York State Department of Health
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
STATE OF NEW YORK

Registered No.....

County.....

Town.....
or
Village.....
or
City..... (No.....,.....St.;.....Ward)
[If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number]

2 FULL NAME .....

(18a) Residence No.....St.,.....Ward. .....
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and State)

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX | 4 COLOR OR RACE | 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (*Write* the word)

5a IF MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED
HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF

6 DATE OF BIRTH
.....(Month) .....(Day), 1.....(Year)

7 AGE	Years	Months	Days	If LESS than 1 day, how many
				.....hrs. or .....min.?

8 OCCUPATION
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.....
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).....
(c) Name of employer

9 BIRTHPLACE (City or Town).....
(State or Country)

PARENTS
10 NAME OF FATHER
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or Town).....
(State or Country)
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (City or Town).....
(State or Country)

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
(Informant).....
(Address)

15 Filed.....,19.....
REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH
.....(Month) .....(Day), 19.....(Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from .....,19....., to.....,19.....,
that I last saw h.....alive on .....,19.....,
and that death occurred on the date stated above, at.....M.
The CAUSE OF DEATH * was as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....(Duration).....yrs.....mos.....ds.

CONTRIBUTORY .....
(SECONDARY)
.....(Duration).....yrs.....mos.....ds.

18b Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?.....

Did an operation precede death?.....Date of.....

Was there an autopsy?.....

What test confirmed diagnosis?.....

(Signed).....,M. D.

.....,19..... (Address).....

*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL	DATE OF BURIAL
	, 19
20 UNDERTAKER	ADDRESS

Burial or Transit } Permit issued by..... Date of Issue.....

See Instructions on Other Side

Certificate of Death Used in the Village

of Peekskill.

References

1.Mortality Statistics

Years= 1900 - 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920,.

2.Cenaas Report for 1900, 1910, 1920. (Population)

3 Census Reports" " " " (Financial)

4.Sate Report (Infant Mortality and rate)

Comment.

Vital statistics ~~are~~ is one of the greatest needs of the village. Were complete accurate records of the Health Activities in the community readily available many of the other problems would dissolve. It but required the death of some thirty of the citizens of the village to impress, that water of unquestionable purity was essential. The fact that the number was so great was suffecient force to drive to action without any further tabulation. Should, however, the infant rates, measles, puerperal and Tuberculosis rates be forcibly brought before the public by the press etc., similar action would result. In order to do this the records must be available and well kept. This is not at present done. The duties of the registrar do not include the compilation of the above mentioned figures. Thus unless the National Mortality Statistics are investigated by a citizen, he can not know the condition in the village.

The Village of Peekskill needs a careful compilation of the Vital Statistics of the community.

Infectious Diseases

A. Designated

B. Regulations

C. Disinfections etc.

D. Exclusion from Schools etc.

Communicable Diseases Designated.

For Convenience of administration they are divided into two groups:

A. Anthrax
Botulism
Chicken Pox
Cholera, Asiatic
Diphtheria, (menbranous Croup)
Dysentery, amoebic and Bacillary
Encephalitis Lethargica
Epidemic Cerebrospinal meningitis
Epidemic influenza
Epidemic or streptococcus(septic)sore throat
German Measles
Glanders
Measles
Mumps
Para-Typhoid Fever
Plague
Pneumonia
  a, Acute Lobar
  b. Bronchial or Lobular
Polimyelitis
  a. Acute Anterior(Infantile Paralysis)
Puerperal Septicaemia
Rabies
Scarlet Fever
Small Pox
Tetanus
Trachoma
Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever
Typhus "
Whooping Cough
B. Syphilis
Gonorrhea
Opthalmia Neonatorum (Suppurative Conjunctivitis of the New Born)
Chancroid.

_____:::::_____

Quarantine Regulations

"When any case of Diphtheria, Encephalitis Lethargica, Epidemic cerebrospinal meninigitis, measles, scarlet fever, small pox, poliomyelitis(acute anterior(infantile paralysis) or typhus fever, is not or can not be properly isolated, on the premises, and cannot be removed, to a suitable hospital, it shall bethe duty ofthe local health officer, to forbid any member, of the h usehold from leaving the premises, except under such conditions as he may specify an except as provided by regulation 12 of this chapter

Reg. 12-- "Adults not to be Quarantined in certain cases

" When a person afflicted with a communicable disaase other than small pox is proprly isolated on the premises, adult members of the family or household, who do not come in contact with the patient or with his secretions or exceetions unless forbidden by the health officer, may continue their usual vocations, except as provided in the above regulations**** and provided further that such vocations do not bring them in close contact with children, nor require that they shall handle food or food products intended for sale.

Sale of Food Forbidden in sert in Cases****

"When a case of diphtheria , encephalitis lethargica, epidemic or septic sore throat, amoebic or bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, para-typhoid fever, scarlet fever, small pox, poliomyelitis, acute anterior(infantile paralysis) or typhoid fever, exists on any farm or dairy producing milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other foods likely to be consumed raw, no such foods

shall be sold or delivered from such farm or dairy, except under the following: conditions:

A. That such foods are not brought into the house where such case exists;

B. That all persons coming in contact with such foods eat, sleep and work wholly outside such house;

C. That such persons do not come in contact in any way with such house or its inmates or contents;

D. That said inmates are properly isolated and separated from all other parts of said farm or dairy, and effeciently cared for; and

E. That a permeit be issued by the Health Officer.

Handling of Food Forbidden in Certain Cases

" No person affected with any communicable disease shall handle food or food products intended for sale, which are likely to be consumed raw or liable to convey infective material.

"No persons who reside, board, or lodge in the household where he comes in contact with any person with bacillary dysentery diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica epidemic or septic sore throat, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis acute anterior (infantile Paralysis) or typhoid fever, shall handle food or food products intended for sale.

"No waiter, waitress, cook, orother employee of a boarding house hotel restaurant or other place where food is served, who is affected with any communcable disease shall prepare, serve, or handle food for others in any manner whatsoever.

"No waiter, waitress, cook, or other employee of a boarding house hotel, restaurant, or other place where food is served, who lodges or visits in a household where he comes in cintact with any person affected with bacillary dysenetry, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica,

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D., COMMISSIONER
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ALBANY, N. Y.

Form C. D. 103. 3-23-22-50,000 (21-2834)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT CARD

(See list on back of card)
(Report tuberculosis on special card)

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Town / Village / City .....County.....Dist. No.....

Disease.....Occupation.....

Name of Patient.....Age.....Sex.....Color.....

Patient's address.....*married; single; widowed

Date of first symptoms.....Where did infection occur, if not in your municipality.....

Was diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination (for 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 26).....

Date reported.....

Reported by.....
(*Attending physician, head of household, hospital sup't)

By blood examination (for 14, 20).....

Address.....

Date of last successful vaccination (for 22).....

.....
Health Officer

*Cross out words not applying

Card Sent by the Local Health Officer
to the State Department of Health
after having received one of the
Post Cards seen on previous page.

*List of communicable diseases

1 Anthrax
2 Botulism
3 Chickenpox
4 Cholera, Asiatic
5 Diphtheria (membranous croup)
6 Dysentery, amoebic and bacillary
7 Encephalitis lethargica
8 Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis
9 Epidemic Influenza
10 Epidemic (septic) sore throat
11 German measles
12 Glanders
13 Malaria
14 Measles
15 Mumps
16 Ophthalmia neonatorum
17 Paratyphoid fever
18 Plague
19 Pneumonia (a) lobar
20 Pneumonia (b) bronchial or lobular
21 Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis)
22 Puerperal septicemia
23 Rabies (Person bitten by rabid or supposedly rabid animal)
24 Scarlet fever
25 Smallpox
26 Tetanus
27 Trachoma
28 Tuberculosis (report on special card)
29 Typhoid fever
30 Typhus fever
31 Vincent's angina
32 Whooping cough

*Regulation 8, Chapter II, Sanitary Code, applies to diseases set in black type.

epidemic or septic sore throat, para-typhoid fever, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, acute anterior infantile paralysis, or typhoid fever, shall prepare, serve or handle food for others in any manner what so ever."

Methods of Disinfection or Fumigation

The Sanitary Code gives details as to the procedure and cases where the above processes are indicated, but the Health Officer of the village states that these are no longer carried out in the village unless the persons involved specifically state their desire to have this done.

Exclusion from Schools Etc.

It is the duty of any person in charge of a school of any type to exclude therefrom any child or other person affected with a disease presumably communicable, until such person can present a written statement from a proper authority countersigned by the health officer that the person in question is not a menace. It is also the duty of a person in charge of a school toalso exclude a child or person having any of the diseases listed as communicable until such time as the local authorities feel that the person is no longer a mencae.

Venereal Disease

All records concerning veneral disease are considered confidental. The persons are not revealed unless thru breech of sanitary law it is deemed wise to do sofor protection of the community. The procedure in a general way is as follows. The local Physician

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

FRED A, SNOWDEN, M. D.,

108 DEPEW STREET,

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Health Officer,
Village of Peekskill

Post Cards used by Local Physicians to be sent to Local Health Officer upon diagnosis of a communicable disease.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D., Commissioner
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ALBANY, N. Y.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS STATEMENT AND REPORT

Patient's name.....Sex.....Color.....Age.....

Present address { Street number or R. F. D. } .....Town in Village of City.....County of.....

†Former address (if any).....How long ago?.....

Occupation.....Place where last employed?.....
(Give address and name of firm)

Sputum examined?.....Date.....Result.....

Type of disease.....Stage.....

Will you enforce the procedures and precautions named on the reverse side of this card? (Answer "Yes" or "No").....

Health Officer to countersign here:

.....M. D.

Address.....

.....N. Y.

Date.....

†If possible, give street and number when former address is in a city.

*Attending physician.....

Address.....

.....N. Y.

Date.....

*If patient is in an institution, chief officer should sign here.

8-18-19-100,000 (21-1402)

Card used by the Local Health Officer to be sent to the State Department of Health.

To the Board of Health, Village of Peekskill. Date.....192

I desire to report a case of.....

Name .....

Address .....

Age..... Sex..... Color..... Occupation.....

Married; Single; Widowed. (Cross out words not applying.)

Date of onset..... Probable source of infection.....

School attended or place of employment.....

Schools attended by other members of family .....

Was bacteriological exam. made or specimen sent?.....

Is patient or any member of the household engaged in production or handling of milk? .....

(Signed) .....M. D.

(Please answer each question)

PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY A PATIENT HAVING TUBERCULOSIS

(By direction of the State Commissioner of Health)

Care of sputum

The patient should spit into a paper sputum cup; burn this cup and its contents daily or oftener; hold a handkerchief or cloth before the mouth when coughing or sneezing; use paper napkins or gauze handkerchiefs, which can be burned daily; should not swallow sputum; avoid soiling hands with sputum—(if this occurs the hands should be thoroughly cleaned with hot water and soap); thoroughly wash with hot water and soap any article accidentally soiled with sputum; should not kiss anyone (it is especially dangerous for the patient to kiss children); should not handle raw food unless the hands have been thoroughly washed with hot water and soap.

Care of premises, eating utensils and linen

Dry sweeping and dusting should be avoided; dust from any source should be prevented, if possible; patient should, if possible, be provided with a separate bed and room, preferably a room which admits much air and light, especially sunlight; patient should have separate dishes, linen and handkerchiefs and other articles for personal use, and these should be washed and cleaned separately.

Other precautions

Patient should not associate freely with children and should with very special care observe all precautions in their presence; all members of the patient's family and other household associates should be carefully examined for tuberculosis.

who makes the diagnosis sends a notification of the fact to the health officer. The latter sends a report to the State Board of Health. Wasserman reports are made both to the local physician and to the health officer.

Many of the regulations concerning the occupation of th individual in relation to venereal disease that are mentioned in the code are overlooked, but the above mentioned procedure is carried out quite well.

Tuberculosis

(see Welfare station) Reporting is done as percards ~~seen~~ herewith included

References

1. The Sanitary Code.. Established by the "The Public Health Council of the Sta e of New York."

Inspection of Shops

in the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Bakery

B. Ice Cream Store

C. Restaurant

D. Meat Market

Grocery

F. Barber Shop

Score Card for Food Store

Name. Modern Bakery Kind. Bak. & Rest. Date. Aug. 25. 1922 Address.....

Construction of Store..... Perfect Allowed
1. Above side walk level.....1.....1
2. Free from Contaminating surroundings.....1.....1
3. Store light and well ventilated.....1.....1
4. Unconnected by door or hall with living room.....0.5....0.5
5. Market not directly connected with toilet.....1.....1
6. Plumbing in good condition .....1.....1
7. Floor of store smooth andtight .....1.....1
8. Sidewall and ceiling smooth and tight.....0.5.....0.5
9. Doors and other openings well screened .....1.5.....1.5
10. Store provided with basin and running water.....1.....1
11. Cellar clean and well ventilated cement floor and no oder.....0.5..0.5

Cleanliness of Store
1. Floor especially near foods.....3.....3
2. Walls and ceilings.....1.....1
3. Windows.....1.....1
4. Display cases, windows and shelves .....2.....2
5. Blocs and counters.....2.....2
6. Utinsels and Instruments.....3.....3
Ice Box .....3.....3
8. Disposal of waste--covered garbage pails, metal.....4.....2
9. Sink, hot running water, individual towels .....6.....2

Exposure of Food Supplies
1. Nothing displayed outside of store except under glass cover ..4.2
2. Store free from flies.....4.....2
3. All unwrapped foods protected from flies and dust.....4....2
4. Protection in delivery..wrappd and in clean wagon .....4.....---
5. Show windows closed .....5..... 5
6. Foodstuffs at least 24 inches above the floor ....4....4

Employees
1. Wear clean uniforms 4.....3
2. Clean and wash hands after visiting toilet.....8.....0
3. Employees examined and free fr m disease.....5....----
4. Employees moisten fingers with saliva for any purpose.....8.....8

Bakeries
1. Material used of good quality.....5....5
2. Sanitary mechanical appliances used in baking....3.....3
3. Bread stuffs provided with dust proof wrapper....3.....3
4. Bakery floor hard wood clean.....2.....2
5. Bakers clean and special uniforms.....2.....2

Total= 79

Score Card for Food Store

Name.Marathon.... Kind.Ice.Cream Date.Aug.25.192 Address.South.ST.

Construction of Store.....Perfect Allowed
1.Above side walk level.....1.....1
2.Free from Contaminating surroundings.....1.....1
3.Store light and well ventilated.....1.....1
4.Unconnected by door or hall with living room .....0.5....0.5
5.Market not directly connected with toilet.....1.....1
6.Plumbing in good condition.....1..... .1
7.Floor of store smooth andtight .....1.....1
8.Sidewall and ceiling smooth and tight.....0.5.....0.5
9.Doors and other openings well screened .....1.5.....1.5
10.Store provided with basin and running water .....1.....1
11.Cellar clean and well ventilated cement floor and no oder ...05..0.5

Cleanliness of Store
1.Floor especially near foods.....3.....3
2.Walls and ceilings.....1.....1
3.Windows.....1.....1
4.Display cases,windows and shelves .....2.....2
5.Blocs and counters.....2.....2
6.Utinsels and Instruments.....3.....3
Ice Box .....3.....3
8.Disposal of waste--covered garbage pails,metal .....4.....3
9.Sink,hot running water,individual towels.....6.....2

Exposure of Food Supplies
1.Nothing displayed outside of store except under glass cover 4..4
2.Store freef from flies.....4.....4
3.All unwrapped foods protected from flies and dust .....4....4
4.Protection in delivery..wrappd and in clean wagon .....4....4
5.Show windows closed .....5.....5
6.Foodstuffs at least 24 inches above the floor .....4.....4

Employees
1.Wear clean uniforms .....4.....4 not observed
2.Clean and wash hands after visiting toilet.....8...~~95/97%34%~~
3.Employees examined and free fr m disease.....5... " "
4.Employees moisten fingers with saliva for any purpose ....8....8

Soda Stote
1.Soda Fountain and refrig.cleanable.....3....3
2.All Utinsels washed in running hot water.....3....2
3.Individual containors used.....1.....1
4.All milk and cream of good quality...3...3
5.Ice cream made under sanitary conditions...3...2
6.All unwrapped candies protected from dust and flies...2...2

Total= 93

Score card for Food stores.

Name ..Westchester Kind Meat.Market.Date.Aug.25, 1922 Address.820.South st.

Construction of store. Perfect Allowed
1.Above side walk level.....1 1
2.Free from contaminating surroundings.....1.....1
3.Store l ght andwell ventilated.....1.....1
4.Unconne cted by doo or hall with living room.....0.5 .....0.5
5.Market not directly conne cted wiyh toilet .....1.....1
6.Plumbing in good condition.....1.....1
7.Floor of floor smooth and tight.....1 1
8.Sidewall and ceiling smoooth andtight.....0.5.....0.5
9.Doors and other openings well screened.....1.5..... .5
10.Store provided with basin and running water.....1.....1
11.Cellar clean andwell ventilated cement floor and no odor.....0.5....0.5

Cleanliness of store.
1.Floor especially near foods.....3.....3
2.Walls and ceilings.....1.....0.5
3.Windows .....1.....1
4.Display cases, windows and shelves.....2.....2
5.Blocs and counters 2 2
6.Utinsels and instruments.....3.....3
7.Ice box.....3.....3
8.Disposal of waste&--covered garbabage pails,metal.....4.....2
9.Sink, hot running watee,individual towels.....6.....2

Exposure of food supplies
1.Nothing displayed outside of store exceptun er glass covers.....4....3
~~2.Door-f-~~ Store free from flies.....4.....1
3.All unwrappd food and fruits protected from flies and dust....4.....4
4.Protection in deliver&&--Wrraped anc in clean wagon.....4.....4
5.Show windos slosed.....5.....5
6.Foodstuffs at least 24 inches above the floor.....4.....4

Employees
1.Wear clean uniforms.....4 3
2.Clean,wash hands after visiting toilet.8.....0 (Not observed,but possible)
3.Employees examinaed free from disease.....5.....----
4.D employees mistedn fingers with saliva for any purpose....8....8

Store meat or fish is sold
1.Counters benches and refrig. of hard wood and cleanable.....3 3
2.Refrig. temp. 40 F or below.K.....3.....3
3.Ice in separate icompartmet.....2.....2
4. All meats inspected and fresh.....4.....(N.Y.)
5.Is all fish stored and iced without nuisanc .....(No fish) Total=95.5

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Inspection of a Restaurant

Name.....Modern Restaurant

1.Wash Room (Public).....Cement floor;well lighted from a sky light not screened;Common towel;a few flies;During the observation the cook came in to micturate and after completeing his errand he turned the faucet that ~~the~~ flushed the urinal and then without washing his hands he returned to the kitchen and continued with his duties.The floor and walls of the toilet were not very clean and were made of tin.

2.Dining Room.....18 tables;capacity of each table was 4;Room clean and well lighted;Ventilation good by means of skylight;Electric fans ; A few flies;Floor cork linoleum;plates clean,not greasy,table clothes clean;Food in dining room(bread and rolls) not protected;Water for drinking iced;

3.Waiters ..dressed in conventional black frock which were questionably clean;Shirts soiled but the aprons were clean.

Kitchen...Can be readily viewed from the dining room.No attempt to conceal the inner workings of the kitchen from the diners.Dish washing done by hand;Floor made of cement;Here and ther covered with oilcloth.Walls and ceilings covered by tin;plenty of light and clean; ventilation good.

5.Help...Kitchen boy dirty(probably soiled at work).Cook cleanly attired;Stove clean and black;Heated with coke; Skylight;Kitchen sink soiled and unclean;Dishes washed in wooden tubs;Plenty of hot water; Suffecient help at rush hour to take care of dishes adequately.

6.Bakery..Light and well ventilated and on the level with the street walls and ceilings clean and white;oven white enamel and heated with coke;Bread piled in metal frames and shelves;Bakers uniforms clean and white,not protected from flies.

Inspection of a Barber Shop

Name..Barber Shop Eagle Hotel

Shop very bright;Painted white from the floor to 4 feet up the side wall on wooden wainscoating,and from here to the ceiling it is it is paintded green.There are metal hooks on the walls that are clean and bright;The chairs ande metal and are enameled white.The instruments are ~~whi~~ metal and for the most part clean.The shop is equipped with an electric hair clipper;Has also an electric dryer. The clothes of the barber are clean;he does not wash his hands after having finished with each patron.He uses individual towels.No steam sterilizer could be seen;Hot and cold water in the shop;.

Women also have their hair clipped in the shop.

Floor wooden and clean;ceiling metal;electrically lighted

The above shop is of the better class in the village.The barber is American born and his patrons of the better class.

There are many shops in the village that are of lower calibre.

___:::___

References

1.Public Health Survey.....Horwood.

Housing and Tenement Inspection.

in the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Report of a tenement.

B. Average House

House Inspection Card

Date.....Aug.30, 1922. City.Peekskill. Ward.....

Street...Water Number ...(&west)... Stories....4 Families...8

Kind of Dwelling
.....Semi detached..... Structure...Brick Condition...Poor
Detached, semi-detached or continuous. Wood, brick Good, fair poor.

Name..... Color..Italian Number in family(9,5,5,8,2,3,2,2,)

Number ofrooms.....4 Numbe of bed Rooms... Number of Lodgers.....

Windows in bed rooms...(1).....2(....(3)....(4) Windows open at night....

Lighting of rooms.....poor or dark, Size.....Unsatisfactory
Good poor or dark Satisfactory or unsatisfactory
Water facilities.....P.W.S. Water bought from.... Amount.....

Sanitary survey of well site.....

Doors and wimdows screened.....NO.

Disposal of sewerage .....Sewer.....Sewer on street...Yes Privy.....
Yes or no..

Disposaloß garbage .....
frequency of removal, by whom, other methods, protected receptacle
fly nuisance.

Manuse on premises.....No
frequency of removal, treatment, fly nuisance

Births for past yr..... Date .... Name.....Attendant at Birth.....

General Nuisances.....
Pools, cans, animal wastes...

(see note appended)

Housing

The average householder in the village keeps his property in a good condition. With the exception ofa few districts where the employees of some of the larger factories reside, the houses are well built and apparently adequate . This type of house which makes up the greater majority of the houses in the village is surrounded by a plot of grass well kept and neatly cut.

The tenements that are found in the village are not in the best of sanitary condition. An example of this type of house was inspected so that an index of the living conditions of the porrer classes in the village could be ascertained. The results are revealed on the included score card.

The house was found on the western front of the village very near the Railroad yards and near the river edge. This on the whole is not a residential district, as mentioned previously but the poorer classes find cheap rents here. The inhabitants were for the most part Italian. They did not all work for one employer, and sever al worked for the railroad.

The outstanding feature of the house was the unsavory appfoach. In a yard in the front of the building, there was a large pile of refuse and garbage. This had evidently not been collected in some time for the observor saw it on two occasions on different days. At any rate it was spilt overseveral feet of ground and added neither to the beauty or the sanitation of the house. The cellar was entered and the plumbing in this part of the house found to be in fair condition.

The plumbing in one of the apartments was found to be in poor condition. The tenant had complained to the owner that her

toilet bowel had not flushed properly. After a wait of approximately two weeks the toilet had still remained unrepaired. The oder and appearance of the damaged toilet bowel wasvery bad.

The halls were in very poor condition as regards cleaning painting.

The apartments were built in railroad fashion, that is one room followed after the other from front to back. The windows to the outdoors were in these end rooms.

The poor condition of the plumbing, the refuse in the yard, and the dirty halls are features that lend themselves to ready remedy and for which there is no excuse.

With the above mentioned exceptions(tenement districts) the houses are desirable and attarctive.

There are no regular inspections of tenements made by the village. Special complaints may be followed by action on the part of the organization.

References

1. Public Health Survey...Horwood.

2. Preventive Medicine...Rosneau.

Industrial Hygiene

in the

Village of Peekskill.

A. Factory Inspection

B. Tables

C. Industrial Poisoning etc.

Factory Inspection

The Fleishman and the Sanitas, Concerns, refused admission to their factories. The Union Stove Company gladly offered us their factory for a study of sanitary conditions. The company in question is an old one and the age of the organization shows itself in the equipment and property of the factory and envirement. The establishment stretches itself over much ground, showing in a general way the result of gradual expansion. In the yards of the factory there are amny bits of equipment that were once useful, but which have now ~~served~~ no use. They are reserved because of the possibility that in the future they may yet be of service.

The factory itself is built of brick for the greater part. There are some structures of wood. The buildings were built many years ago, so there is little evidence of fireproofing or modern sanitary conveniences.

Office Building. This is well lighted and ventilated. It is somewhat apart from the remainder of the buildings.

Factory. This structure is divided into several parts. The main divisions are roughly, the wood working shop were the wooden molds for the initial iron casts are made; the molding room; the finishing room; the assembling room; and the shipping and storage room.

1. Wood Working Room

The industrial hazards from moving wheels and belts are amply provided for. There is no evidence of the use of artificail ventilation. The light was not as good as might have been attained if the widdows had been cleandd.

2. The Molding Room

Here industrial hazards would arise if there were to be any. There are a series of large rooms about two to three stories in height.

Ventilation takes place thru the top by means of sky light wondows. The place is also lighted thru these windows. There was no artificial lighting or ventilation in evidence during the time of observation. While the molding is going on, (which is only for a short time each day: 1-2 hours daily) the room becomes filled with smoke, and fumes from the cooling iron from the molds that surround the sand casts. There is a little dust in the air of the moulding room. It would seem as though the fumes are quite harmless, especially since the air is viciated only a short time each day. The men are engaged at work of a hard physical nature, and requires both strength and skill.

3. Finishing Rooms .

Here the iron parts are placed in large revolving drums. There are also placed in thedrums small pieces of rough iron and the friction of the smaller pieces on the larger parts, causes the latter to besmoothed and almost polished. It appears to the observer that here much iron dust could be liberated into the air, although this was not outstanding at the time the observation was made. Since the process depends quite obviously depends upon the granulation of the iron particles, that are to be removed, many of these fine particles must find their way into the air. The tuberculosis hazard in this room is pronounced.

4. Assembling Room

In this department the same poor lighting and other conditions that were seen in the wood working room, exist.

5. Shipping Room

This room is well lighted.

Health Conservation and Medical Care

There is neither Docter or Nurse on the grounds. When it is necessary, one of the office force, acts in the capacity of a nurse to render first aid etc. and the patient is sent to a local physician for further treatemnt. Should it become essential to have more skilled attention, a Docter is called to the scene of the accident.

Employees

As far as can be determined the plant employs some three hundred men when in full operation. At the time of ~~opera~~ observation, the plant was not on its full shedule

Nuisances etc.

The envirement showed evidence of the dust from the factory. A white hat left in front of the building during the time of the observation, was well covered with dust of a black sooty nature.

Industrial Diseases

It is the opinion of the Health Officer of the village, although he has no figures to substantiate such an opinion, that there does exist in the industry a definate industrial hazard in the form of Tuberculosis.

During the inspection, but a few wash basins were seen. These were of an inadequate nature because of size and number. There were no paper towels in evidence. The above basins were unclean.

Summary and Description of the Process.

The plans for the stove being complete, they are given to the wood working department, where models of the stove are prepared in wood. The completed wooden models are placed in sand and an exact reproduction is made in sand. By means of various dusting powders, the sand is given a very smooth surface,. The fineness of texture and the dampness of the sand, cause the sand to retain the form given to it by the wooden model. The molten metal is then poured into the casts and allowed to congeal. The sand is then removed and the iron permitted to cool. After cooling, it has the useless edges from the molding process knocked off, and the roughness due to the adherence of the sand etc., removed by the finishing process. It is finally assembled, shipped or stored.

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With the exception of the inspections made by the State Department of Labor, there are no investigations of the Industrial conditions in the village routinely made.

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Industrial Activities of the Village.

The village supports three News papers:

The Evening Star.....A daily

The Highland Democrat.....A weekly

The Daily Union.....A daily

The main products of the village are artificial pearls, yeast, vinegar, oil cloth, artificial leather, sanitary wall coverings, hats, womens clothing, childrens suits, underwear, charcoal, stoves, and heavy castings.

The industrial records available at the present time are inadequate because of their age and the nature of their contents. The last industrial record of the states industrial activities waw published by the New York Stae Department of Labor in 1913. I have been able to correct this material approximately up thru the year 1918, but for data after that date I am at a loss.

Industrial Poisoning and Hazards in record form are not available at the State offices. Thus as far as I am able to determine after interviewing several men at the offices of the Department of Labor, there are no figures on the disease incidence in any one industry in any one village or community in the state.

The included lists give a fair conception of the productivity of the village at the present time. Although-~~many~~-some of the industries are non existant(chief one being the Peekskill Hat Company) on the whole the distribution of labor is about the same.

Industrial Poisoning and Disease incidence.

The local Health Officer states that he has had come to his attention about two cases of mercurial palsy from the hat industry in the village. These observations plus his former statement of the possibility of high Tuberculosis incidence in the stove and iron industry form my only picture of the problem of industrial poisoning in the village. The poverty of this material is evident.

Explanation of Table A.

The numeral 1918 has listed under it the total number of employees in a given industry (as far as can be determined) thru the year 1918. On the opposite edge of the paper is the numeral 1913 having under it a list of the totals for that year. The address' of the firms in question have been omitted because they were not considered important by the investigator.

Explanation of Table B

This table forms a summary and outline of the entire industrial activities for the year 1913. It is believed (with the possible exception of typographical errors in copying) that these fables give a fair conception of the problem.

Table A.

1918	Peekskill	Product	Men in shop	women in shop	Child. 14-16	Office force	1913 Total
281	Baker Underwaer	Muslin U	23	305	3	8	303
506	Fleishman	Yeast	194	5		8	207
	"	Vinigar and Y	203	203		3	206
57	Goodnight Robe CO.	Pajamas and night robes	5	56	2	2	65
11	Highland Democrat	Printing	9			5	14
	Johns Robert and CO.	Cigars	10				10
	K&B Raincoat Co.	Bubber coat	6	20	2		28
22	Martin, james F.	Cigars	25			1	26
64	Maxwell, T.F.Co.	Night robes and pajamas	5	40	0	4	49
	Mohegan Stove co.	Stoves	51		1	1	53
115	Naylor Bros.	Machinery	96			12	108
	N.Y.C.&HRR CO,	Car Repairing	12			1	13
31	Peekskill City Laundry	Laundering	9	10		3	22
34	Peekskill Fird brick	Fire brick	19			2	21
253	" Hat Mgf.Co.	Fur felt Hats	279	81		5	365
10	" Nickel plat. ad Japanning.		11			1	12
	" Stone Co.,	Concrete Stone	12				12
105	Southard Robertson Co.	Stoves	126			3	129
	Steinback Engineering Co.	Gasoline eng.	12	1		2	15
297	Union Stove Works	Stoves	255			4	259
38	Small Factories		144	3	2	5	154

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Peekskill Daily Union	10
Economic Feed Co.	30
Fish and Freimar Button Works	39
Fredericks Inc. Co. Jewelery	21
Hudson Clothing Co.,	45
" River Novelty Co.. Cabinet Works	35
National Petticoat Mgf.	20
Peekskill Evening News	10

****Included since 1918

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Table B.

									Shop weekly hours of Labor.			
Peekskill	No. of factories. 58	Grand Total 2107	Office force 70	Shop Total 2037	Males 16 or over 1506	Males 14-16 3	Females 16 or over 521	Females 14-16 7	51 or less 189	52-57 1477	58-63 201	63+ 170.
Cooking, heating and Ventilation Apparatus.	4	444	8	436	435	1				436		
Wool and felt hats.	1	365	5	360	279		81			360		
Womens White Goods	1.	339	8	331	23		305	3	3	328		
Groceries	1	207	8	199	194		5		47	24	56	72.
Cidar, Vinegar and Grape Juice.	1.	206	3	203	203				31	19	65	88
Mens shirts, collars and white goods	2.	114	6	108	10		96	2.		98	10	
Machinery	1	108	12	96	96					96.		

References

1.Industrial ~~Report~~ Directory of New York.

New York State Department of Labor. (1913)

2.Directory of the Village of Pee kskill....1921

3.Rosneau "Preventive Medicine".

Comment.

There should be kept in the village a careful record of the health hazards in the various industries of the village and in the surrounding country or where ever citizens of the village are employed. There is no such record kept anywhere. The correlation between industry and tuberculosis inthe village should be ascertained.

The material collected by the State Deaprtment of Labor should at least be familair matter to the Municipal authorities. This work might also fall up the office of statistician. The inspection of those places where persons live, work, shop and eat, is important to the village and the results of such inspections should be known to all. This matter has been hinted at previously under discussion of Health Officer etc., and would become one of his chief duties.

Schools of the Village

of

Peekskill

A. Attendance

B. Inspection of a school

C. Institutions.

Attendance and Districts

There are in the village two districts(see Board of Trustees). Each of these districts has a school with branches .The larger district with the more modern school is the Drum Hill District. The attendance with its branches is :

Drum Hill(total).....1050

Franklyn.....240 (Plus or minus)

Park Street.....150

Attendence at the Oak Side District (the other of the two town districts):

The shhools in this district have approximately the same number of pupils(possibly 100 less).There are however but two schools to take care of the above number. ***

Staff in the Schools

There are forty six teachers in the Drum Hill School. There are a few less in the Oakside School.(refers to districts)

Classes,Size,Number Etc.

Usually ther are about forty pupils in each class room. Occasionally,this number may increase to forty-five or fifty. Because of the great number of pupils,and the inadequate room, it has been necessary in the lower grades,to hold two sessions. In addition to the regular grades there is held in the Drum Hill School,a sub-primary class for children of about five yeats.

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The figures as above listed include all the persons of school age in the districts.Some of these go to the "Guardian",a parachial school.

In addition to the grammar school,ther is on the top floor of the building,a high school.The attendance is between two and three hundred.The total attending in this district is then about 1650. Because of the crowded conditions in the school(Drum Hill),it was necessayy to hold some classes in the halls and in the Auditoriums.

There is held a part time school once per week for pupils who have left school before the age of seventeen.Here they meet once per week and continue their instruction,until they have attained the legal age.The registration is thirty two pupils.

There is also a Night School that meets twice per week for Italians and Hungarians.

Observations made at the Drum Hill School.

Cloak Room...It is located at the entrance of the building.It contains nothing but hooks and is meant for nothing but the coats and hats of the pupils.

Basement .....Here there are wooden lockers for the clothes of those individuals who use the gymnasium.These lockers are well ventilated and adequate in size.The room where these clothes are kept contains a battery of showers.There is no window in this room and it depends for its ventilation upon the artificial system. A paper incinerator is in the basement.Just constructed,are a series of lockers that are to be used for the storage of the rubber "sneakers" of the children.Also being constructed are some lockers to be used for the storing of athletic clothes of the school teams.

Toilet Rooms

First Grade ....This is the only grade in the school having individual toilets ~~gg~~ leading from the class room.These are equipped with wooden seats not U shaped.

Boys Toilet.....No engravings(one exception) were seen .There are ten urinals that are automatically flushed at frequent intervals, and fourteen toilet seats.The seats are made as parts of theentire flush bowel and are not removable.The bowels are made of white enamel earthernware. There are no doors in front of each toilet. There is an adequate paper supply.There are two wash basins and paper towels.This toilet room is meant to be used by all the male pupils with the exception of the first grade and the high school.

Girls Toilet .....There are no U seats and the type of flush bowel is much the same as that of the boys.There are twenty seats and three basins.The remainder is as above.

High School Toilets for Males .....This has three seats and two urinals.It is also provided with one basin.Paper etc as above.

High School Toilets for Females.....This has four seats and one basin.

Drinking Fountains

The drinking facilities are good.The type used sends a current from small holes in the circumference of a metal circle, towards the center;there a geyser is formed that elevates the water a few inches and permits of drinking without the necessity of touching any metal with the lips.

Temperature

In the rooms a fairly constant temperature between 68-70 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained.There is in each room a thermostat that regulates the temperature of that particular room.In some of the rooms there radiators, but in the major part of the building,heating is taken care of by means of air ducts that convey hot air from the basement to the various parts of the building.Each room is equipped witha inlet duct that supplies it with an adequate quantity of warm fresh air, and which is near the ceiling.Another duct near the floor removes the cool used air .This system also provides for proper ventilation. The effeciency of the system depends upon the cooperation of all the teachers of the building.Schould anyone open a window in any of the rooms,the entire system becomes ineffecient. Thus it is evidently weak in the same respect that all of its type are. (The Powers Heat Regulator is used as thermostat in the rooms.)

Stairs and Fire Escapes

There are no fire escapes,since all the stairways are fireproof. A fire drill is given once per week.

The treads of the stairs are of a suitable height and are made of stone.The railings are also of a suitable height,nevertheless the wood does not appear to be very dirty and is not engraved.

Class Rooms

All the seats are new in appearance and are not engraved. There are no adjustable seats with the exception of the last row. This permits of about six adjustable seats in the class.The seats

are somewhat taller as one progresses from front to back.Each desk has an individual ink well, and is of a suitable type. There is installed in each room a telephone which at present is not used.

There is plenty of light in each room.(Both natural and electric) The floors are made of wood and are oiled to keep down the dust. There is no regulation about the number of times per week that the Black Board must be cleaned.This is left to the descretion of the teacher.The ordinary erasers are used (method of cleaning unknown to inspector).The Black Boards are made of synthetic slate (glass preparation).

There are twenty eight classes,a study hall and an auditorium. The Manual training and domestic science rooms are in the basement, and are very adequately equipped,from every angle.They are lighted by menas of blue Nitrogen Bulbs.

The drawing room has adjustable tables.

The commercial department of the high school has tables, which are non-adjustable.

Study Hall.....This room is equipped with 105 seats and is lighted with top lights as well as drop lights,and is apparently adequate.

The following laboratories,are well equipped:(from sanitary viewpoint) chemical,physical,biological,.

The library is also well equipped.

The auditorium is a large room with a capacity of 824.This also is well lighted and ventilated.

Esthetic Effects

In the class rooms the walls are painted with a flat white or very light gray.Th ey are clean.The walls in the halls are painted with a flat green. The Skylights in the center of the roof, light the entire building,since the latter is so constructed that the rooms are arranged as though a balcony existed about the open center.The skylight is made of glass stained in a light yellow with some darker trimmings.The wood work is done,in general , in a weathered oak.An attempt to carry this thru the furniture has been made.(Piano,chairs etc.)

Summary

Construction...1909.Terra Cotta. Stories....3

Buildings Fireproof....yes Fires escapes.....Thru stairs indoors

Number of classrooms....28 plus Adjustable seats...Back row of each class room. Method of Haeting.....Forced Hot air.

Drinking Facilities.....Sanitary fountains.. Toilet facilities, ,,,,excellent and connected with sewer. Washing facilities....Good.

Paper Towels..... Yes.

_____:::::_____

It must be realized,that the above school is the best in the village(public) and that the other schools have shortcomings well marked as compared with the above.Keeping in mind that the Drum Hill School is the best and that the others are poorer,a fair conception of the condition in the village can be obtained.

Other Educational Institutions.

Besid e the village schools above mentioned, there are a number of private schools.The parochial school has been mentioned. A business college also functions in the community.The Peekskill Military Academy,a school founded in 1835 by public subscription from the inhabitants of the village,has a large campus and a student body from many parts of the country.

There are also in the village,the Saint Mary(P.E.) School for Girls,the Westchester Military Academy,and the MoheganLake School.

References

1.Business Directory (Issued by N.Y.Central R.R.1922)

2.Public Health Survey.....Horwood.

3.History of Westchester County...Boulton

Comment.

As far as can be determined from an inspection of the best school in the village, and this only in the absence of the pupils, no serious problem presents itself. The buildings inspected were excellent in many ways and the question of overcrowding (of which the author has no first hand information) is the only feature about the entire question which the latter would desire to further investigate before passing by this important problem. I regret greatly my inability to see the school while in operation.

The absence of "U" shaped seats in the schoold is to be regretted(Toilet seats).

Sewage System

of the

Village of Peekskill.

A. History

B. Construction

C. Distribution

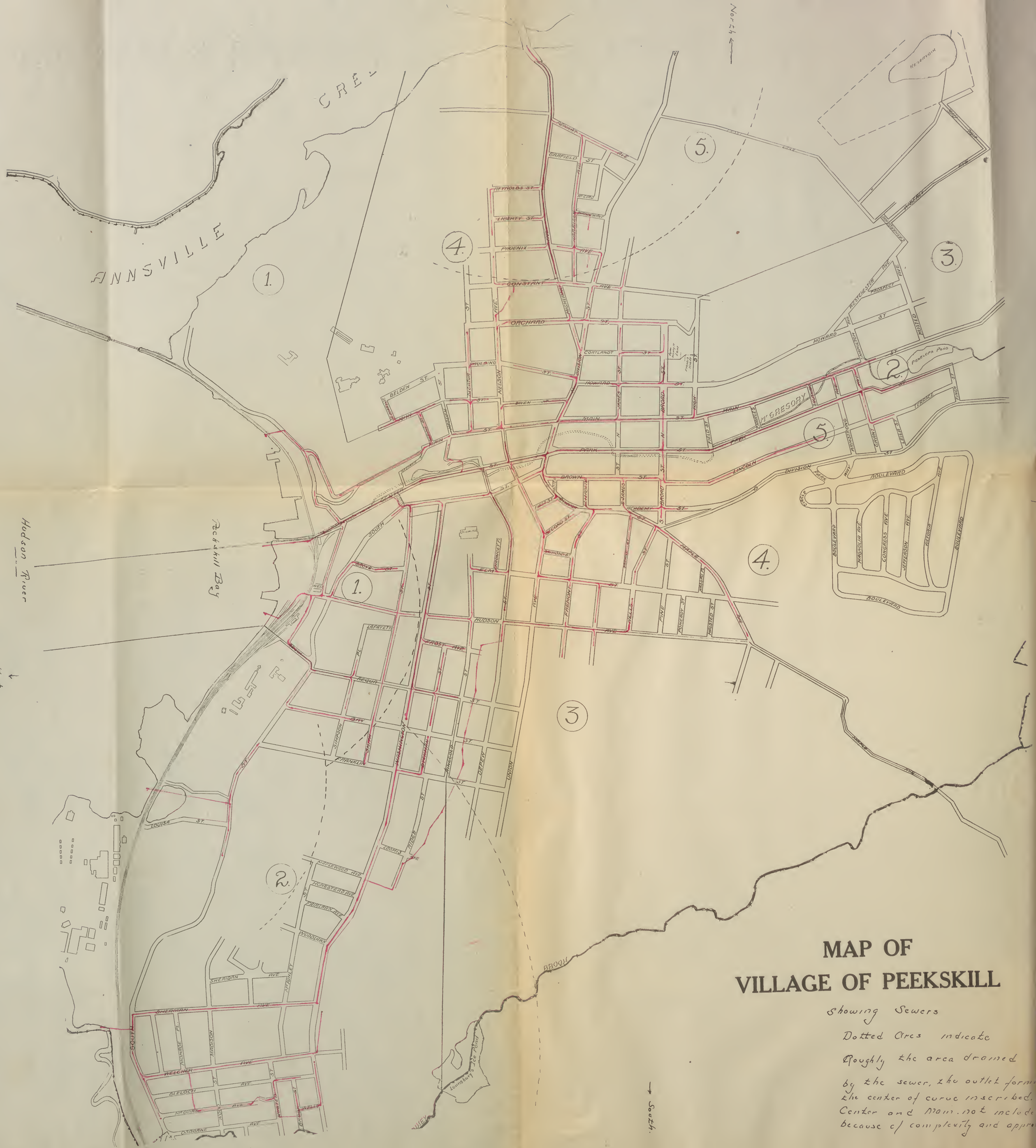
D. Sedimentation Basins

E. Outlets

F. Industrial Sewage

G. Relation to Health

H. Private Sewers etc.


MAP OF
VILLAGE OF PEEKSKILL
Showing Sewers
Dotted Area indicate
Roughly the area drained
by the sewer, the outlet forms
the center of curve inscribed.
Center and Main. not include
because of complexity and approx
North
South
West
Hudson River
Peekskill Bay
ANNSVILLE
CREEK
McGREGORY
Reservoir
Penelopa Pond
Loundsbury's Ice Pond
BROOK
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

History

As might be supposed from the general evolution of the village, the sewage system was not the result of speculations as to future developements or city planning, but rather the outcome of the demands of expansion. The first sewer, the present Center Street sewer was built sometime in the seventies (ninteenth century). This was gradually extended and with the grwing needs of disposal there were slowly appended five other systems. All of these sewers were built to empty into the Hudson or the Annsville Creek. The earlier ones were construed acooding to the prevailing sanitary customs with separate surface water drains. The later ones have no such separate compartments.

Construction

The pipes in the sewer are made of vitrified tile and vary in size in different parts of the town.

The mainoutlets are those at Center street, Main street and Hudson Avenue. The diamater of the pipes at Main street and Hudson avenue is twelve inches. The diameter of the one at Center street is sixteen inches. The diameter of the pipes in the underdrain (intended for cellar drain etc.) is four inches. This is placed to the side of the sewer and a little below it. The average depth of the pipes is about six feet. (distance from the surface)

Distribution

The general arrangement is indicated on the map. This is a rough sketch of the various pipe lines and the courses pursued as they leave the village.

The northern portion of the village is cared for by the sewer running along Highland Avenue. This empties in the Annsville Crrek at a point where the state road crosses the water. Here is a bridge, and it is under this bridge that the outlet is to be

to be found. This point is about one half mile from the outlet of the Annsville Creek into the Hudson River.

The center of the village is drained by means of three sewers which run more or less parallel thru the main street of the village towards the Hudson where they empty within several hundred feet of each other. These are the Main, Center Streets and Hudson Avenue sewers.

The southern portion of the village is cared for by two sewers, the Louisa Street Sewer and the Sherman and Welcher Avenue sewer. The former empties into the Hudson at a point just north of the projection into the river (CharlesPoint) whereon the Fleishman Yeast Company has its factory. The latter sewer empties just south of the same point.

This makes a total of six sewer outlet for the public sewerage system of the village. There are besides those mentioned several small private sewers owned and operated by private industrial organization. Examples of such are seen in a small outlet into the Annsvill Creek about one quarter of a mile north of the outlet at Highland Avenue. This drains the refuse from the Peekskill Hat Company. The Fleishman Yeasy Company also is equipped with a private sewage system which empties into the Hudson at a point near the factory.

Sedimentation Basins

As far as can be determined, the Louisa Street sewer is the only outlet that is provided with a sedimentation bed near the point where the sewer finally empties into the Hudson.

The amount of sewage going into this bed is comparitively little and the sludge is removed but very infrequently.

Outlets

An attempt was made to be present at the outlets at both high and low tides. These were inspected with the purpose of determineing whether there was any menace existing in the form of a sewage stasis at any of these points. As far as could be ascertained, there was no such menace. The water in front of the outlets was unclear and evidently quite rich with organic matter, but there was no foul oder, no traces of human excreta visible to the naked eye, and no great discoloration of the water. At the Louisa Street outlet, within several hundred feet from point of exit, there were a number of boys in swimming.

Industrial Sewage

As far as can be determined, the Hudson is in no serious way polluted with the poisonous by-products of an industrial process.

Relation to Health of Peekskill and other towns

The nearest town using the river water for drinking purposes is more than thirty miles away, upstream. The water at Peekskill(river) has a decided taste of salt, and thus no towns south of the village can use it for drinking purposes. It seems to me a conservative statement to make, that the sewage system is satisfactory both for the village and all neighboring towns. As evidenced by the experience of the village in the past twenty years, there has been no serious stoppage or overflow in the past.

Privies emptying into Hudson.

Along the Annsville Creek, near the point where it enters the Hudson, there are a number of summer houses. These have privies that empty directly into the water under the houses or nearby.

Comment

In consideration of the present size of the village and the improbable rapid expansion in the future, the existing system is quite satisfactory and needs no further comment.

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References

Preventive Medicine..Rosneau.

Maps of the City Engineer

Sanitary Nuisances

of the

Village of Peekskill

A. Sources of Oders

B. Dust

C. Rubbish etc.

D. Wharves

E. Flies and Mosquitoes

F. Piggeries,

G. Rats etc.

H. Smoke and Unnecessary noises.

Sources of Oders.

About the Fleishman Yeast Company there is an oder that has its origen in the fermentation process.It is not unlike that usuually present about breweries and not an obnoxious oder. It is in no way a menace and with the exception of the fact that it might be considered esthetically unpalatable,can be waived.

In the vicinity of the Linoleum manufactory,there is a strong oder of linseed oil.This again is not pungent or irritating and probably of little significance.

The dump that was peviously described is another source of oder.This too, as far as can be determined does not penetrate into the village.

Dust

The iron works mentioned previously supply a good deal of dust for the village.It so happens that the greater part of the community is built on a higher level(the factory being near the water) and thus is not sprinkled with the dust as might otherwise happen.There are no preventive measures taken to prevent the dust from spreading . The railroad which runs thru the village at the water front also affords some dust,but all things considered this whole problem is not a serious one.

Rubbish and General Cleanliness.

Observations.....1.Some 299 feets north of the station near the river edge,is a small creek.Here garbage and refuse had been dumped. The pile was not very large.The stream was slow moving (about 85 feet from river)There were a number of flies on the pile and some margots.

2.About 200 feet along the railroad tarct from the station due north,(beside Armstrong Coal Yard) was a similar pile.

3.Back of the stables of the Armstrong Coal Company there was a manure pile.It was apparently fresh and did not contain many flies or their eggs.

Wharves

At the river edge at Hudson Street,there was dumped on the shore some old boxes,bundles of paper,bits of old iron and an automobile tire that had served its function.This was strewn many feet along the shore.

The sewer has its exit under or at the edge of the pier of the above mentioned street. There was no nuisance from this.

Flies and Mosquitoes

With the exception of the public dumps,the investigators saw no further evidence of breeding places (possibly in a few scattered manure piles) for flies.

The Mosquitoes had ample ground of a suitable nature to breed,but during the days of observation either due to the coolness of the weather or the fact that mosquitoes did not exist,none were observed.Persons living along the marshy spots south of the village were questioned,but all declared that they were not especially annoyed thru this means.

Piggeries

As far as can be determined from both the chairman and the acting Health Officer of the village board,piggeries at the present time do not exist.(It was stated that there might have been one exception to this in the estate of a church on the outskirts of the village.)

Rats and Vermin.

No observations were made, but questions concerning this matter revealed nothing of improtance.

Smoke and Unnecessary Noises

As far as could be ascertained by question and observation, with the exception of the iron workd mentioned above, the above factors do not present themselves as serious problems.

Legal Definition of "Nuisance".

Note..When asked concerning flies, the Public Health Nurse declared that she is not aware of the existance of a menace anywhere in the village, even near the dumps.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

1.Unless special complaints are made,no meat inspection is carried on.At any rate no routine inspection of this kind is made. Much of the meat comes from New York City,so that this shortcoming does not seriously affect the village health.

2.The same statements about inspection can be made concerning the food and drug inspection and administration.

3.The village thru its clinical work is enable to make it profitable for a clinical pathologist to conduct a steadily growing laboratory.Here milk examinations for private organizations may be carried on.No wasserman or complement fixation tests are at present being done.The person in charge has obtained the permission from the state to examine and diagnose such clinical materials as might arise from a general practice,as Diphtheria,Tuberculosis,Gonorrhea, etc etc. That a village with about one dozen men in practice can thus supply a laboratory with enough to do, is a very good sign of the state of medicine in the village.

4.As far as can be determined from the Village Clerk, a man in contact with the pulse of the village, there are no plans for the future expansion of the community.The chairman of the Board of Commerce,indicated that he would like to see the village become a residential one,drawing its population from the workers af New York.It is his opinion that about 600 to a 1000 persons commute to the large metroplois daily.He sees in this the future of Peekskill.

In concluding, I should like to express my graditude to the following persons for their interest and cooperation, which made this survey possible.

Mr. Lanning G. Roake Superintendent of Water Works.

Mr. Cruger Village Clerk.

Dr. Fred. A. Snowden Health Officer.

Mr. Reynolds City Engineer.

Mr. Mansfield Engineer of the Pumping Station.

Mr. McCoy Operator of the Filter Plant.

Mr. Franklyn Couch Lawyer

Major Lane Board of Commerce.

Mr. Mead Town Clerk.

Mrs. H. M. Mace Vital Statistician

Mr. Hill Union Stove Works

Mrs. McIntyre Pres. Womans Civic League.

Miss Platt Nurse in Charge of Welfare Station.

My purpose in this survey has not been to critisize from the angle of a theorist who sneers at the practical difficulties of community sanitation, but when my remarks have been pointed, it is for the purposes of emphasis and construction. I have assumed from the first, on the basis ofthe spirit that the village has shown in the progress of my work, that it was interested in knowing where improvement was necessary, and with this in mind, I have proceeded to the best of my ability.

H. G. Wolff.

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